Loreley resurrected by 900 artists from all over the world

oreley lives! The town of St Goarshau-isen on the Rhine, just along the river from the famous rock where the legendary Loreley strikes her sexy pose, organised a competition for people to bring to life in statues, paintings, poetry and other art forms the mythical beauty.

Around nine hundred entries flooded in from all corners of the Earth. People everywhere were captivated by the legend and flocked to bring Loreley to life. She was created in the form of nymphs

with tails and fins, a cloistered maiden from days of old when knights were bold, Twiggy performing a striptease, shapely Brigitte Bardot types, full-bosomed, with high Germanic cheekbones, and more or less topless in most cases. Everyone had his own conception of how the seductress should look.

This competition has proved that even in our blase, sceptical, matter-of-fact atomic age there are still Romantics. people to whom the maiden on the rock near St Goarshausen is something more than a profitable tourist trap!

Those who took part came from the most diverse walks of life. There were professional artists, good and bad, using all art media, there were Sunday-afternoon water-colour fanatics, sculptors and poetasters, retired preceptors and even

retired mums and dads whose creative pursuits are usually confined to solving

Many contributors produced symbolic representations of the famous maiden and the freedom granted to the arts in a permissive society was used at times for the production of orginstic works. Their entries ranged from a gigantic harp to a more than lifesize female leg. Even the architects of this world were

not silenced by this project. One suggested the bare rock should have an L-shaped hotel on the top and submitted the design

A sculptor from Hanover designed a statue with the maiden in the middle holding Heinrich Heine's Loreley-Lied in her left hand and a memorial to the poet Clemens Brentano who composed the ballad Lore Lay in her right. Estimated cost: 40,000 Marks.

Herr Michel, the burgomaster of St Goarshausen summed up the contest by saying: "We knew that the Loreley legend was popular the world over, but we did not expect this competition to receive such tremendous support.

"Entries came not only from all over Europe, but also from behind the Iron Curtain, from Canada, the United States, Brazil, Japan and Australia."

Even before this contest was organised there were around 300 letters arriving in St Goarshausen every year from tourists all over the world who suggested that the legendary rock in the Rhine should be



The famous Lorsley Rock on the Rhine

surmounted by a statue or a memorial tablet. Way back in the last century ideas were being put forward for something tangible on the famous Loreley rock.

It is remarkable therefore that 27 per cent of those who wrote in to this competition were strongly against the idea of putting anything on the rock. Their message was "leave well alone".

In answer to the challenge thrown out by St Goarshauson, "how about a Loreley on the Loreley rock?" twelve per cent had no definite opinion. But 61 per cent thought there should be something more tangible to the Loreley legend than just the rock.

Of this group about half thought there should be a plaque explaining the legand

who matters in the Pederal Republic.

The German Tribune

Hamburg, 24 December 1970 Ninth Year - No. 454 - By air A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Uncertainty dogs Berlin talks after East Bloc summit

I ore delays are bound to ensue to the chagrin of the Federal Resublic and the West Berlin Senate now the Communist summit conference Est Berlin has ended.

(Photo: del The conference of East Bloc states and and the other half considered a statut guisels showed that the positions of the depicting the maiden more appropriate to sides still diverge considerably. It Most of them agreed that whatever we get not have to remain so, but it could, placed on top of the high rock it should. The statement issued by the Warsaw he wisible from the Phine stermer as the contract of the statement issued by the Warsaw

placed on top of the high rock it should be visible from the Rhine steamers parties states on European policy is open to sing way below and that it should be sumber of interpretations. But there is picked out by a spotlight.

Whatever the result of the competition is that the statement only repeated the it seems unlikely that the topless fanalised, harsh demands, making any sensible will have their way and nothing to expensive is likely to be approved.

One thing is clear: this competition and not read the final communique of which was advertised in over 200 news and the final communique of the statement on the statement on the statement on the statement on European policy is open to sumber of interpretations. But there is such that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion that the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion in the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion in the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion in the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion in the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the assertion in the statement only repeated the insolutely no justification for the

Hermann Jung Marcht's when the statement on Euro-pea policy expresses the hope "that the ament negotiations on West Berlin are acluded with a mutually acceptable stement serving the interests of detente Central Europe as well as the needs of population of West Berlin and the plimate interests and sovereign rights of German Democratic Republic.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the menian Communist Party a few days

IN THIS ISSUE

ENTREPIECE Chancellor Brandt and his historic appointment in Warsaw

Brendan Behan's 'Hostage performed at Kiel

DUCATION Acting the part of prospective pupils is an important facet of

CONOMIC AFFAIRS Experts urge unions not to make excessive pay claims

75 years of the Olympic spirit

diously Brezhnev had uttered almost exact words in a speech at Erivan. only difference was that there he whe of the wishes of the population of test Berlin and not of the needs now

hite into the East Berlin statement. h hay have been Ulbricht who caused to dange which is also present in the last version. But the fact remains the first time in an official East the characteristics.

Soviet Union herself does not want to decide what the wishes and needs of the West Berlin population are.

The Socialist Unity Party (SED) is far from happy about this passage, as its reaction shows. In GDR press commentaries opinions are expressed on the East Bloc conference's statements on Indo-China, the Middle East and Africa as well as on most aspects of the statement on Europe. There is however no mention of the Berlin problem.

Nobody will talk of a schism as long as unity is part of dogma. But there are enough indications of existing dif-

In mid-November Walter Ulbricht complained that not enough use was being made of the possibilities of consultation on certain basic questions of theory.

Brezhnev on the other hand said at the Budapest Party Congress, "We have now developed the sound practice of consultation on current affairs."

In other words, the SED believes that it is not consulted enough since its wishes are not adequately considered. The Russian party leadership on the other hand believes that consultation is good, but cannot mean that the smaller partner always gets it way.
The assertion that the members of the

Warsaw Pact expressed their unanimous solidarity with the peace policy of the German Democratic Republic is more a nice-sounding phrase than a statement that deserves to be taken scriously.

It also contradicts the call to "preserve the materials of certifies discounted to the contradicts of certifies discounted to the certifies of certifies discounted to the certifies of certifies discounted to the ce

the principle of settling disputes ex-clusively by peaceful means without using or threatening force". The GDR has after all just tried to settle disputes about Berlin with the non-peaceful and forceful means of blocking the access roads.

But these differences do not mean that a wedge is being driven between the GDR and the Soviet Union. Russia is interested in improving the GDR's position and making her internationally acceptable.

President Richard Nixon has said that relations between America and the

Soviet Union remain difficult. That is

diplomatic language for a political state of affairs that is causing more unrest as

time goes by. Relations between the two

giants have not been as bad as this for a

Since the Brussels conference America's

leading position in the Western alliance is

again undisputed. The political signi-

decisive influence on European policy.

ficance of American divisions exerts a

Nixon's press statement of 11 Decem-

ber on the state of tension between the

United States and the USSR can, as a

negative interpretation of the strategic

position, also be a warning to some Western cabinets not to be too self-

fong time.



Brandt honoured

Chancellor Willy Brandt was made an honorary citizen of West Berlin at a special ceremony in the Schöneberg Town Hell on 12 December. West Berlin governing Mayor, Klaus Schütz (left) and Walter Sickert, President of the West Berlin parliament, were among Berlin's VIPs present at the ceremony.

But there are obviously differences in strategy. GDR action hindering traffic on the access roads to Berlin has achieved one thing at least — all parties in the Bundestag have confirmed the right of the Bundestag, its organisations and parties to meet in Berlin.

The measures had a further consequence. They provoked the Western allies to make a plain statement of their negotiating position in the Berlin talks once again. This statement is contained in the communique of the Nato meeting in

It is not "aggressive circles within Nato" that are responsible for this communique, as newspapers in Russia and the GDR would like to think, but the governments of the Nato states.

There is an obvious difference of opinion between the Russians and East Germans on another point too. The

Soviet Union believes that East Berlin's position can be improved in the Berlin talks and the GDR admitted to the United Nations after a settlement is

The East Berlin government is not quite so certain and would prefer confirmation of its old doctrine stating that full diplomatic recognition of the GDR must be the first step in the Federal Republic's Ostpolitik. But East Berlin was unable to put this view across from the very

beginning.
Immediately after the summit conference in East Berlin, Polish party leader Władysław Gomulka said in a speech at Zabrze that he hoped that the normalisation of relations between Bonn and Warsaw would lead to the establishment of diplomatic relations and create a new climate favouring objective economic,

Continued on page 3

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President Nixon on U.S.-Soviet relations

discovery during his term of office - the Russians have mistaken his readiness to negotiate for weakness.

They shamelessly exploit the dislectics of nuclear policy. Under the nuclear shelter neutralising all-destructive forces they have made the incompatibility of a traditional controversy between nuclear powers into a guide line for all their political actions in the Mediterrancean, the Middle East, the Far East - and in Berlin. The Russians have been testing

Western cabinets not to be too selfthe line have been made equal to those of
the phraseology makes no promises
offering negotiations instead of confronoffering negotiations instead of confrontation but he has made a painful everywhere it can.

Washington now wants to correct its previously false evaluation. That is what is behind Nixon's recent decisions in strategy and foreign policy.

The economic position at home is making the future of his government appear dirn. As Nixon wants to be reelected, the Europeans and the Japanese should not take the new policy of "Protectionism" lightly.

At the 11 December press conference Nixon did not state his position on the Mills Bill. But he needs the understanding of Europe if his strategy of the firm course is to prove successful. An isolationist America would be a Russian victory.

If Europe one day finds herself alone in the confrontation with the Soviet Union. the old Continent would become, at best, another Finland.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitun für Deutschland, 12 December 1970



OSTPOLITIK **Polish Treaty** buries the past

Willy Brandt can look back on days that doubtless deserve to be called historic, as Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz pointed out. Harsh disputes with the Opposition lie in store for him but unless the indications are deceptive the prospect does not worry him, or perhaps it would be better to say that it no longer does.

The Warsaw visit has given him greater self-assurance and no matter how cautiously the outcome is assessed it must be admitted that the Chancellor's showing, his approach to the negotiations have not only created a profound impression but also mark the first step on the road to the oft-cited process of establishing normal relations between Bonn and Warsaw.

This at least was the gist of what Polish Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz had to say at the final press conference on 8 December.

This means in practice mainly that both sides are already dealing with economic affairs, cultural exchanges, youth programmes and, touch wood, holidays in the former German Eastern territories as though the treaty were not only signed but also ratified.

As regards the most important immediate problem from Bonn's point of view, that of reuniting families separated as a result of the war, it was clear even before the Chancellor's visit that Poland was going to give the go-ahead. It will, of course, take time but the end of 1972 is one deadline that has been suggested.

This method of starting on the con-sequences of the treaty before it has been given final approval naturally presupposes the expectation that ratification, though it may take time coming, will occur in the none too distant future.

This optimism must be shared by both governments and it must seriously exist. Even if one were to assume that Poland is interested in prompt progress on, say, the economic front while this country is interested in progress on humanitarian issues, neither side can afford to take a risk that forces it to make a success of the

In this context it is worth noting that mistrust of the Americans is voiced amazingly often as soon as one mentions to a Pole the Berlin problem, which is, when all is said and done, the most serious obstacle in the way of ratification.

The invariable answer is: "The Soviet Union is clearly ready to come to terms but are the Americans?

No matter how much importance is attached to this point one thing is clear now that the treaty is, in Willy Brandt's

words, "to be activated right away": -There is no longer the slightest need to argue or wonder whether the Warsaw treaty can or ought to be ratified before the Moscow treaty, still less whether the final step should or should not be made

tory solution of the Berlin question. Premier Cyrankiewicz's point that Poland is not one of the four powers that are negotiating on the Berlin problem and that there is no need for a race against time to decide which of the two treaties is ratified first was clear enough but no longer need worry this country.

Foreign Minister Walter School's Berlin proviso for Poland as well as the Soviet Union - and it is difficult to see any point in it, to say the least - has at long last vanished into oblivion after persistently recurring during the three days of the Chancellor's visit.

The events of the initial stages of the visit pale in significance beside this useful procedure for both sides. Which is not, of procedure for both sides. Which is not, of now that applications can be submitted course, to say that they are unimportant. on behalf of friends as well as relations.

Poland's preparedness to establish diplomatic relations as soon as the treaty s ratified has, for instance, seemed far from a matter of course to many observers in this country.

This, mind you, has been due to a frequently mistaken assessment of the Polish attitude.

Since Wladyslaw Gomulka's famous speech of 17 May 1969 Warsaw has at no time made its policy decisions dependent on whether or not this country recognises the GDR as a foreign country, affording East Berlin full diplomatic recognition as generally demanded by the GDR since the Kassel meeting between Willy Brandt and GDR Premier Willi Stoph last May.

The Poles would for some time have been quite happy if Bonn were to acknowledge the existence of the GDR on equal terms. This is a different matter altogether since it makes allowance for a special relationship between the two German states of the kind that Bonn

This Polish approach, which has now been reiterated, is not a matter of course either. Up till spring 1968 Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia formed what

was called the Iron Triangle.

As far as Walter Ulbricht is concerned this is past history cast in an interesting light by the fact unearthed by German journalists that Wilanow Castle, where Willy Brandt stayed during his visit to Warsaw, had previously been allotted to only five visiting worthies, none of them

Prague too has become an interesting prospect. On more than one occasion the Poles mentioned and indeed recommended the Czech capital as the next stage in Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc.

Against this background the invitation extended to and accepted by Polish Premier Cyrankiewicz to visit Bonn is little more than a formality, though it really ought not to be underestimated.

But it is certainly far less important

than the readiness of both sides to end more than thirty years of terrible relations between this country and Poland by signing the treaty and making a fresh

Jozef Cyrankiewicz on 8 December mentioned 1 September 1939, the outbreak of the Second World War, which, he noted, had brought frightful suffering on the Germans too, and expressed the fervent wish that 7 December 1970, the date the present treaty was signed, might gradually erase memories of the earlier

also brings to an end centuries of German history and the fond hopes of millions of people who come from the former German Eastern territories - and the Poles, amongst others, would do well to respect

But if the peace is to be kept and made safer the past must be overcome for the sake of the future. In Warsaw this country and Poland have made their contribution to this process.

. Hans Gerlach

Text of the speech Chancellor Brandt made to the nation on radio and television after the signing of the Polish Treaty

My dear fellow-countrymen, We are distressed by what has been a and the hard-tried nation will respect to difficult journey to make, but it is one that will be of consequence for a peaceful future. The Treaty of Warsaw is intended to draw a line under the sufferings and sacrifices of an evil past. It is intended to build a bridge between the two States and their peoples. It is to open up the way for separated families to reunite and to make frontiers less divisive than hitherto.

And yet, one could not have signed this Treaty without having earnestly examined one's conscience. We did not take this decision lightheartedly. We are fraught with memories, with blighted hopes. But our conscience is clear for we are convinced that tensions will have to be eliminated, treaties on the renunciation of force complied with, relations improved, and suitable forms of co-operation found, in order to achieve a Euro-

pean peace system. In pursuing these aims we must start from what actually exists and from what has developed. This also applies with regard to the western frontier of Poland. Nobody has compelled us to see it this way; we have come of age. The point now is to prove that we are mature and have the courage to recognize reality.

What I said when I spoke to you from Moscow, my dear fellow-countrymen. also holds true for the treaty with Poland: it does not surrender anything that was not gambled away long ago. Gambled away not by us who hold and held political responsibility in the Federal Republic of Germany, but gambled away by a criminal regime, by National

We must not forget that what was inflicted on the Polish people after 1939 was the worst it had ever had to suffer in the course of its history. This injustice has had its consequences.

Our nation, too, was afflicted with great sorrow, especially our East German countrymen. We must be just: the greatest sacrifices have been made by those whose fathers, sons or brothers have lost their lives. But next to them, it is those who had to leave their homeland who paid most severely for the war.

I refuse to accept legends, whether German or Polish: the history of the eastern regions of Germany cannot be arbitracily rewritten.

Our Polish partners know what I should like to tell you at home once again in all clarity: this Treaty does not mean that we recognize injustice or justify acts of violence. It does not mean that we subsequently legitimate expulsion.

Resentment offends the respect for the grief that mourns what has been lost - lost "in sorrow, war and alas, in unquenched tears", as the Silesian, Andreas Gryphius, put it at the end of the Thirty (Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 9 December 1970) Years' War. No one can escape this grief.

Red Cross prepares for flood of applications to return

This country's 523 Red Cross district offices face the prospect of an in-undation of applications for Germans in the hope that the Polish authorities agree undation of applications for Germans in Poland to be reunited with relations in travel for individuals, this country.

Most offices have doubled the number of hours they are open for consultation, a spokesman for the Red Cross inquiry separtment in Hamburg, which processes all applications, has commented.

The number of applications, he forecast, will increase from 90,000, which is the number of real hardship cases the Red Cross has on its books, to about 270,000

The Red Cross spokesman expressed

So far the full cost of the journey from Poland to this country has had to be deposited in German currency with the Polish authorities before the individual has been granted permission to leave.

"Unless some alteration is made to this procedure," he noted, "we will not be able to handle too many cases of Germans who would like to leave Poland for this country." (DIEWELT, 10 December 1970)

Bonn has not been exclusively foreign policy orientated

We are distressed by what has been less Names like Auschwitz will be in the lichés sometimes carry more weight

minds of both nations for a long time to than the truth. For almost a year the come and will remind us that held amour has been circulating in the Federath is possible — we have experience all Republic that the government is too it. But this very experience constraint trive in its foreign policy and too inactive to tackle the problems of the future will adomestic reforms. resolution. Escape from reality crest some people have gone so far as to say dangerous illusions. I therefore say: Last the Social Democrat/Free Democrat subscribe to this Treaty, to reconciliate premment has overstepped the mark on and to peace, is to accept German histogic foreign field, but hardly got off the in its entirety. ound as far as social reforms are

A clear consciousness of history decorred. not tolerate unrealisable claims. Nor day The reason, they say, is that on the one it tolerate those "secret reservation and there is not enough cash in the which the East Prussian, Immanuel Kappenment coffers and no unity among warns against in his essay "Town a various members of the two parties in e coalition government. Eternal Peace".

We must look to the future and a These cliches are all untested, unproved morals as a political force. We must be sed, moreover, far removed from the

morals as a political force. We must be all, moreover, far removed from the the chain of injustice. By so doing we palities. Certainly it is true that the new pursuing a policy not for surrender but because naturally our active participation of their legislative period. Unselves — a treaty, as the official intent policy might have been led to reads, concerning the Basis for Normal leves that everything was about to ing their Mutual Relations — is not ange drastically. Substitute for a formal peace treaty, it is also correct that the funds availables of the Four Powers with regarding to stretch as far as was hoped at Germany as a whole. It does not deposite and it is quite right to assume that the previously assumed by either side.

I wish to make special mention of the because naturally our active participation in the West European Communities that the work in the basis from which we shall set instance is a bone of contention. And new and better relationship with the following the example of the Grand peoples of Eastern Europe.

peoples of Eastern Europa.

Not until we see the Treaty in the problems, the subject has been overall context does it become clear whered, it means for peace, for the division the accusation that the German nation, and for a united EuropadyScheel government is incapable of A Europe which can be created not wing out a programme of reform is declamations but by purposeful watery prejudiced. It is based on the false only.

Nothing is more important than the same all our problems, it who sits alternative. Peace is not possible without that at reform for too long fails to European solidarity. Everything the the past week or so five important service to our nation, and above all our problems. There is not possible without that at reform for too long fails to European solidarity. Everything the the wood for the trees.

brings us closer to this objective will be past week or so five important service to our nation, and above all the past week or so five important service to our nation, and above all the past week or so five important service to our nation, and above all the past week or so five important those who come after us.

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Erve of the experts! difference as compared with

ht happened? Practically nothing.

here was nothing visibly striking so wision could not be bothered with seing the event.

Newspapers did not consider the new rights.

relation "a good read" and so they reled little space to it, Radio's com-

chains found they could not get very ched about the new legislation and

elt all-very little air space. It was considered to be material for the

Mail Even politicians generally regard

subsection, phrase, word and dot on

of a treaty with an East Bloc

ally will be analysed and studied in

communique from a Communist

ion as a whole including the reading

thewing public. The best brains in the

discuss it and criticise the word-

will to the experts.

ds. And who can blame the mass

eforms as something that should

domestic policies is astounding. It is unjust that so little attention should be given to domestic reform.

On certain occasions there is a flicker of interest among the general public. On the question of legalising pornography, for example, the general public and politicians have been getting in each other's hair.

A Bundestag hearing was called, moral champions stepped up to defend what they believed in and the pros and contras all had their say. Unfortunately cause and effect were really just a deception since in this case whether or not pornography is legalised the fact remains that it is spreading and become general and very little action is being taken against this

In aspects where society is really being changed and millions of citizens are affected the whole affair is accepted like night and day. Health insurance is being made available to all full employees without consideration of age, state of health and income. All full-time employees, no matter what health insurance scheme they belong to, are to receive half of their contributions from their employer. If these reforms are passed they will be of great significance for many

An estimated three million will benefit in that they will be relieved of the worry that they might fall sick. As an asido: earlier governments have failed to get similar laws passed, this one has succeed-

The new legislation on housing and zents is of equal significance, it takes this country another step along the way to becoming a welfare state. Amendments to the Rent Act, increases in child allowances and improvements in the old age pension scheme for farmers are likewise laws that make life far safer and more bearable for many people in this

The list of successes chalked up by the government is still not complete. Another move that has been made is the improvement to the system of pensions for victims of the last war. The health insurance contribution for pensioners has been abolished and a scheme has been introduced to help workers build up a bank balance.

On the question of town planning and regional development which foxed the Grand Coalition the SPD/FDP coalition partners have reached unity as they have on amendments to company law.

These are all stones in the mosaic of the modern welfare state that is slowly being built up and gradually taking shape. Reform as a whole can only be built up out of simple, individual reforms,

There are two objections. Critics are

Continued from page 1

scientific, technological and cultural co-

operation, Gomulka said nothing about

recognition of the GDR being necessary.

Nobody is making the demand that the

Federal Republic recognise the GDR, even though some political commentators understand the statement of the Warsaw

Pact states in this way.

Uncertainty dogs Berlin talks

saying that the toughest nuts still have to be cracked, namely university reform and

As far as university reform is concerned the central government, the Federal states and various factions in the universities themselves are at odds. On the question of tax reform there are differences of opinion in the government,

There is no need to catalogue the government's few failures. It is easy to forget that many reforms which the Grand Coalition tried to push through such as finance and budget reform took several years to complete, and we can be certain that the professional critics will quite innocently say when university reform is introduced that at long last we have the law, but the reform is something for which we shall have to wait.

Another objection which is raised is that the reform programme is not sufficiently radical and all-embracing, Schemes for improving further education are said to be outdated, the town planning laws are too tame, capital accumulation legistation is called a drop in the ocean, road improvements, it is claimed, are taking too long and company law reform is a miserable compromise. the critics claim.

There seems to be widespread disappointment among the political ideologists of *Der Spiegel*. Hardly a week goes by without their hauling a member of the Bonn coalition over the coals. They work on the lines that what is needed must be done whether or not it is possible.

Criticism is usually blunted when it is directed at reforms already carried out, What this government has achieved in domestic reforms stands comparison with the successes of previous governments,

As far as foreign policy is concerned the difference of opinion in the FDP and SPD are generally speaking of a tactical nature. On the domestic scene, however, the two parties of the coalition have basically different viewpoints. The Free Democrats insist on the rights of the individual and they consider personal freedom to consist mainly on the undisturbed accumulation of private property. For the Social Democrats the basic precept is solidarity and they are inclined to put too much trust in organisation and consider the State as an almighty bene-

Compromises become difficult on the question of fiscal reform where the FDP has one or two fixed ideas aithough the lines it has drawn up on educational policies are slightly more flexible; but only slightly. Unity is also difficult to achieve when the FDP swears by the myth of a fiscal policy that in no way affects social welfare policies and property in all forms is considered inviolable and beneficial to the well-being of

Fiscal reform is, therefore, the most difficult problem facing this coalition and it will be hard to find a compromise if the FDP sticks with the old idea of the industrialist as a capitalist and a manager in one person whose power must in no way be limited. Rolf Zundel (DIE ZEIT, 11 December 1970)

contribution to European security - in

the subjunctive. That is different from

of the two German states has.

More accommodation for refugees to be provided in case of need

n anticipation of a large number of A Germans emigrating to the Federal Republic from Poland and the former eastern territories the accommodation at the Friedland camp for these homeless émigrés is being increased by the Lower Saxony provincial assembly.

Herbert Hellmann, the minister responsible for the affairs of refugees and expellees in Lower Saxony, said recently n Hanover that the numbers of these émigrés would only be known when the negotiations between the German Red Cross and the Polish Red Cross had been completed by mid-January.

According to the minister the problems thrown up by the provisions in the Warsaw Treaty for expatriate Germans to be allowed to settle in the Federal Republic would take a long time to solve. A sudden loss of 100,000 working men



would have a detrimental effect on Poland's economy. This influx of people to the Federal Republic could result in a severe housing shortage.

They would need help from the govern-ment in Bonn to find accommodation. Spokesmen for the Ministry of the interior and the state governments are therefore convening in Bonn on 17. December to discuss this.

A conference with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Bonn minister responsible for the affairs of expellers in planned for 21st December.

Herr Hellmann has said that the Friedland camp near Göttingen is being considered for the first group of emigres from Poland. The other large camp at Zirndorf is reserved for settlers from Czechoslovakia and the Balkan States. There have already been 13,000 arrivals from these countries in 1970, the greater number being from Rumania. From the former eastern territories, Poland and the Soviet Union 9,000 emigres came to the Friedland camp.

Up till now Friedland has been able to accommodate 500 people in family groups. Now several former administration buildings have been converted and 700 refugees can live as a family. A further 1,100 places have been provided for men and women to live separately. According to Herr Hellmann, Friedland could be made to take in 5,000 to 8,000 settlers per month.

For political reasons he would not give the number of refugees who have been registered with the Red Cross. In the past it was reckoned that there were 500,000 to 600,000 Germans in the eastern territories and Poland who would settle in the Federal Republic.

In the past few months Polish authorities have been unwilling in many cases to grant exit visas. This, it is thought, was because the Poles were preparing to alter the conditions for resettlement. Exit visas have been costing up to 5,000 Zloty each, which is about two months pay for the average working man.

full diplomatic recognition.

Full diplomatic recognition by the Federal Republic would not give the Apart from the reimbursement of all GDR proof of a sovereignty that neither fees for exit and compensation for property refugees arriving at Friedland have been receiving a "welcoming gift" of If the Soviet Union wants the "sovereign rights" of the GDR considered in the 100 Marks each from the government. four-power talks, that's their problem. The Western powers cannot and will not help.

consument of relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic on the basis of the generally valid norms of international law" would be an important The Friedland charity campaign, a private organisation has also been contributing thirty Marks worth of clothes and thirty Marks in cash.

(DIE WELT, 10 December 1970)



overwhelmed by his emotions.

Polish journalists were.

Continued on page 5

(Photo: Sven Sim

Chancellor Brandt and his historic appointment in Warsaw



Thin wisps of fog hung over Wilanow . Castle as the lights were switched off in the left wing of the Baroque building. Shortly afterwards the spotlights standing between the bushes and the park were

Sentries carrying sub-machine guns patrolled along a red brick wall marking the boundary of the grounds.

Wilanow castle is about six miles south-east of Warsaw at the end of an avenue of bare poplars and surrounded by untilled fields rank with discoloured grass. There is nothing to alleviate the melancholy of this landscape.

But the nocturnal mood did not seem to have a depressing effect on Chancellor Willy Brandt who had just retired in the castle's left wing.

Even the splendid chambers assigned to him as accomodation - built by the Polish King Jan III in the seventeenth century as an amusement palace for the summer months - could not dampen the Chancellor's good spirits.

Lying in an over-long mahogany bed specially made three years ago for General Charles de Gaulle. Brandt switched off the lights shortly before midnight on the Sunday and was able to dwell on his impressions of what had happened during

the evening and fall asleep well contented.

As a general indication of how Brandt felt, State Secretary Conrad Ahlers stated that, when in the company of the Poles with whom he had dined and talked for three hours that evening, the Chancellor had always had the impression that he was among men who belonged to the

same European cultural group.
This remark is based on the fact that Brandt made speedler and more intensive contact with his Polish hosts than he was able to with the top men of the Kremlin hierarchy when in Moscow to sign the Bonn-Moscow Treaty.

Conversation over the meal of chicken. carp and have never once faltered. It was serious but so uninhibited and natural that Brandt could not help gaining the impression that reconciliation between Germans and Poles was possible.

Władysław Gomulka had helped him embrace this hope that bordered on certainty. The Federal government had only learnt the previous Friday that the 65-year-old leader of the Polish Communist Party was to sit next to Brandt during the dinner.

Replying to journalists in Warsaw, the Polish government spokesman was unable to say whether Gomulka would be there of not until shortly before the meal was

Mysterious behaviour is the fule in Poland wherever Wladyslaw Gomulka is concerned. Whatever he plans to do, what he says or decides is not made public until Gomulka personally issues the order.

Dressed in a dark-grey suit, Gomulka arrived three minutes after Brandt in the small salon of the nearby Natolin Castle where the Chancellor spent his first evening in the People's Republic of Poland:

Although neither of the two men have the gift of ease, a conversation was immediately struck up and none of the other people crowding around the table were able to get a word in.

Brandt began, with artificial cheerfulness, by mentioning great footballers in his country who bore Polish names.

But seconds later he and Gomulka were in the middle of a conversation dealing with the past and what had been lost. before turning to the future which looked more promising now that the Bonn-Warsaw Treaty was to be signed. The two men treated each other as equals. "The ice is broken," Ahlers commented.

When treading Polish soil for the first time on the wet apron of Warsaw airport, Brandt was, obviously, so tense inside that he looked as if he was doing all he could to control his emotions.

His country's national anthem, the flag of the Federal Republic, the military ceremonial of the guards who goosestepped past him and the respectful heartiness of Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz's greeting only served to turn his embarrassment into awkward formality.

He stood longer than usual before the standards of the guard of honour saluting him with fixed bayonets. His voice sounded so flat that it seemed it would break as he shouted, "Good day, soldiers."

376 journalists stood at the edge of the apron. No political event in Poland had ever attracted so many pressmen before. Including the guests of honour, the

diplomats, party officials and the secret police, there were more people present than the Bonn-Warsaw Treaty has words. And the Treaty has 435 words.

Negotiated in six rounds of tough talks and then set down on paper by the two Foreign Ministers during an eleven-day conference in November, the Treaty promises under the compulsion of history that the provinces to the east of the Oder-Nelsse - Line totalling over 40,000 square miles are finally written off as German territory.

Before the documents were signed on the following Monday and before Brandt had a second meeting with Gomulka, representatives of both countries were agreed on what would happen next concerning the Treaty - both sides realised that the respective parliaments

could hardly ratify it before next spring.

The timetable suggests that this is the earliest date for a vote on the Bonn-Moscow Treaty whose final ratification by the Bundestag depends on a satisfactory Berlin settlement.

Contrary to the wide-spread belief, the Poles do not want their treaty ratified before the Bonn-Moscow Treaty. At the dinner on Sunday evening the Poles expressed their ideas of procedure in an

They say that it would be best for the Warsaw Treaty to be initialled 48 hours after the Moscow Treaty with a greater Bundestag majority, though not much

As Ahlers could not reveal details of this type to the press he was in a difficult position in the conference room of the Europejski Hotel.

The reporters never tired of asking him whether there was some sort of link between the Warsaw Treaty and an improvement of the situation in West Berlin, a materially indissoluble link.

The Chancellor has never mentioned a link of this type but a recent statement by Foreign Minister Walter Scheel could give rise to a countrary impression.

Not wanting on the one hand to deny directly what School had said and determined on the other hand not to mention a link, Ahlers found a way out of his embarrassing situation. To the laughter of his listeners who felt the same way he said, "The Chancellor is always right, and so is the Vice Chancellor - nearly always,"

The Polish journalists at the press conference also laughed but their laughter was mingled with surprise. It would have been sacrilegious for a Polish spokesman to have adopted such a free and easy tone when speaking of the top political men in

The Polish interpreter was momentarily speechless when he later had to translate what Ahlers said. The Federal Republic's government spokesman, stated that some of our famous writers" would brush up the text of Chancellor Brandt's television address to the nation.

· Ahlers was referring to authors Günter Grass and Siegfried Lonz who were at that time putting the final touches to the Chancellor's speech. The interpreter was clearly put out of his stride and only realised what was meant after long explanations.

Brandt was unable to begin the Monday as a tourist as he had to record his television broadcast. He should havevisited the old parts of Warsaw to see how the Poles had reconstructed everything destroyed by the Germans during the Second World War. Warsaw's rebuilt old buildings are evidence of the European

tradition in architecture. 85 per cent of the buildings were destroyed but exact copies were made. 200,000 people lie buried under them. There is no doubt that Brandt was impressed at the sight of the one thousand Patricians houses, the forty churches and fifty noble palace that look as if they have never been damaged.



This tour of the old city of Water WARSAW

rebuilt with great sacrifice during the harsh post-war days, showed the de Relaxed atmosphere at feeling the Poles have for their hing and how difficult it is for them to for a German war of aggression that killed nillion of their countrymen. To honour the Poles who had to Brandt-Gomulka meetings million of their countrymen. fighting for freedom, the Chancel

began the day by laying a wreath at tomb of the unknown soldier.

Set in a block of granite are break that evening to the health tubes containing the earth from the final toast that evening to the health graves of Poles from all battlefields the those guests who seemed so lively that it Polish soldiers fought against Fascism looked as if they intended to stay even

Westerplatte, Tobruk, Narvik, Lens longer.
Falaise, Borlin and Monte Cassino.

When General de Gaulle lay a was patch and, with an expression of regret,

When General de Gaulle lay a war ratch and, with an expression of regret, here in 1967 a giant banner hung wire a sign to end the party. It was Victory Square. Large white letter wenty minutes past midnight. the ten foot high and hundred feet be "Goodnight, Chancellor," echoed the red banner attacked militarism and ther Poles as they bowed their farewells. vanchism in Bonn. Now Victory Square Flanked by two guards officers saluting echoed with the strains of the Deuts all drawn swords, Brandt looked landlied, this country's national antique begin the long motorcade of which could be heard all over the city. Shortly afterwards Chancellor Brandt looked land a second wreath before the meand schody with prestige and power in the in the ghetto. This was the Chancel laple's Republic of Poland was reexpress wish.

A guide wanting to tell him at the meal given by Brandt in return for suffering Poland's Jews had experient dinner and a breakfast began at half here was unable to reach the end of strength that evening. At a quarter past speech. He stopped when he saw the guests left the dining room for Chancellor kneel before the memorial terms of the contract of the saw that now followed requires accurate the same of the saw that now followed requires accurate

What now followed requires accurate Brandt needed a few seconds, where the second table Gerseemed an eternity to those who water and Poles sat between Brandt, the moving scene, before he stood found and Prime Minister Cyrankle-again. It looked as though he had iz, indulging in a private conversation summon all his strength to fight back that of modern summit diplomacy.

All Poland's newspapers showed the atmosphere was so unconstrained All Poland's newspapers showed the atmosphere was so unconstrained picture of Chancellor Brandt on that the small group of journalists from front pages that Monday. Press comme country sitting at the table quickly tators praised him as Germany's acided it was like an old boys' reunion anti-Fascist Chancellor.

Though gestures made to him in Polyning's events.

did not reach the degree of homage to his judgement was certainly not dishe previously encountered in Americal by superficialities. In the previous Britain and France, it did overshape hours the representatives of Poland what the Russian press had said about the Federal Republic in Warsaw had Chancellor.

Chancellor.

The majority of the 34 million population of Poland may not have been real to the first meeting between Federal for this sudden change of feelings but Politicians and former enemics.

Observers of their intimate manner Their articles almost sound as if it in one another, the way they spoke of long-forbidden pleasure to them to under the chooldays and political careers and about Brandt and all progressives in Both and all progressives

without being hypocritical.

The offical Polish news agency tooks

thement could not conceal their sur-

without being hypocritical.

The offical Polish news agency took is announce for the first time how may already run in Polish cinemas since 190 already run in Polish run in Polish cinemas since 190 already run in Polish run in P

avoided looking at the journalists, it limiting a copy of the menu to eyes fixed on an imaginary point in the satisfaction asked him for distance.

The Treaty was signed in the White His ton Peter. Suddenly all 58 people of the Radziwill Palace. The walls well sent wanted each other's autographs. decorated with lime green marble the later over coffee and cognac one of the reflected the lights of the giant chartone reflected the lights of the giant chartone reflected the lights of the giant chartone party asked chain-smoker delier.

Six bay-windows revealed a view of the lighter in a black polish and Federal Republic flags hanging the lighter in a black for tall flagposts. About 1,000 people ind underneath the name of Willy stood outside on the street, craning the lighter in t

Menurds the Polish Prime Minister a effort to light the cigarette of hally, who wanted to smoke.

Chancellor Willy Brandt kneeling below timpered with Cyrankiewicz, Gomultie memorial to the Jews killed during the memorial to the Jews killed during the memorial to the Jews killed during the boked almost insignificant. But any

awkward-looking will have to correct this impression.

Comrade Wieslaw, his cover name in the resistance by which old friends still call him, gave the impression of possessing an almost priestly-seeming

There is an aura of screnity and calm about him. Surrounded by journalists from the Federal Republic, he spoke with them in a comfortable, relaxed atmosphere as if he was trying to gain the reputation of being a pleasant socialite.

Only the behaviour of the Poles showed that his strict authority is unlimited. Even Cyrankiewicz treated him with a respect that indicated what Gomulka can be like when he orders instead of chats.

"Be careful," Cyrankiewicz told his interpreter, throwing a glance at Gomulka that requested his approval, "I'm going to depart from the manuscript now." This was during his reply to Brandt's dinner speech that Poland's newspapers published in full on the Tuesday. In the Party organ Trybuna Ludu two pages were devoted to reports on the signing of the Bonn-Warsaw Treaty. The sentences added spontaneously by

the Polish Prime Minister were so heartfelt in their appeal for reconciliation that Brandt went over to Cyrankiewicz and silently held both hands out to him.

In his speech the Chancellor had said, "For many of my fellow-countrymen whose families have lived in the East this day has particular problems attached to it.

"Many feel as if the loss they suffered 25 years ago has only come about now. To a certain degree they were prisoners of wishful thinking. "But I wonder whether people here in

Poland were not to a certain degree prisoners of the wrong idea that we in the Federal Republic of Germany could never be trusted. We shall still need time with each other." The Chancellor was interrupted by

applause - an unusual event at diplomatic dinners - when he added, "You can be certain that we do not fail to see that this is no easier for you than it is for us. But it is that constitutes the common possession of a fate we cannot escape. There is only one way: the frontiers must cause less separation and pain."

At the time of this speech Brandt did not know that he had found unexpected support for the clash with the Opposi-

It came from the leaders of the Federal Republic's Catholic youth organisation whose chairman was one of the guests invited to accompany the Chancellor to

He had distributed a statement in the press centre welcoming the Treaty. One of his points was: "The normalisation of relations between the two countries will

Chancellor Brandt and Polish Party Leader Gomulka toasting the signing of the Polish

help put an end to the evil spirit of hate, hostility and nationalism."

Putting the Treaty into practice will only be possible if the Poles pay the surety that Brandt spoke about with Gomulka and Cyrankiewicz.

He said that they should state their readiness to exert all their influence in Moscow and East Berlin to overcome the most dangerous obstacle in the whole of his Ostpolitik - a satisfactory solution must be found for West Berlin, Brandt repeated this so often and so patiently that he believes he can hope for Poland's

When a reporter spoke to him of the necessity of this help, Cyranklewicz replied unhesitatingly that the Poles wanted to help.

Ils did however mention one limitation "Of course, we are not a major power." Cyrankiewicz decided to attend a press conference on the Tuesday along with

It was like a world premiere. The head of the government of a Nato country had never before appeared at a press conference with the head of the government of an East Bloc state.

The two men sat together at a green felt table for 75 minutes. Their statements had little news value but they did have a high emotional content. Neither of them denied how strongly they were now moved by the impetus of the idea of

Social Democrat Brandt and former Social Democrat Cyrankiewicz were both journalists before they became politcians. On Cyrankiewicz's initiative they described themselves as colleagues and addressed all reporters present as col-

Cyranklewicz was so pleased with this pearance that he found it hard to leave colleagues. He spoke of peace, He spoke and spoke like someone who has walted a long time to be allowed to

He did not really have anything to tell them that said more, or less too, than his extremely unusual comment after Chancellor Brandt's introductory statement. Announcing his full agreement, he said, "You can take what the Chancellor has said as coming from me too." A little later the communique agreed to

by the two heads of government was issued. The difficulties involved in formulating a communique after summit conferences are usually so great that it is now usual among the partners of the Western alliance to do without one.

But writing a joint declaration involved less difficulty in Warsaw than it sometimes does between troublesome and disagreeable allies. After his guests had left Wilanow castle

the evening before, the Chancellor needed no more than five minutes to give his communique expert practical guidolines. He was so affected by the day's events that he was unable to sleep and so returned to the red silk tapestries of the salon to talk with friends of what had particularly moved him that day.

As he spoke of the day all the anguist and shattering moments were far behind him. He had regained his poise so much that he did not mind telling his listeners what had made him kneel down after laying the wreath at the memorial for the murdered Jews of the Warsaw ghetto.

But Brandt did not act on a sudden inspiration when he knelt down. Brandt admits that he had previously considered what he should do. "I thought that it just simply was not enough to bow my head, no, I couldn't just do that," he said. He spoke of the future of the Treaty

until twenty minutes to two that morning. "It will still be difficult," he said. When the Treaty is eventually present-

ed to the Bundestag Brandt wants a free vote so that every member can be responsible to his own conscience. I want the parties represented in the

Bundestag to call for a free vote," he said. make the vote a question of conscience, with all respect for those who make a different decision to their party col-

To help achieve this aim, the Chancellor has arranged that Rainer Barzel, the chairman of the parliamentary Christian Democrats, should receive all official aid when he goes on his tour of Poland at the end of January.

When asked whether giving such help was not being too fair, the Chancellor replied, "The leader of our Opposition should have the best treatment wherever

Willy Brandt said this as a person who bases all his actions on decency and honour. Hans Ulrich Kempski

(Suddenische Zeitung, 9 December 1970)

Continued from page 4

necks to see something of what was happening in the Palace.

Brandt, Cyrankiewicz and the two Poreign Minister had to sign the text of the treaty twice. There was the German version in a dark blue folder and the Polish version in red. The penholder used for the signing bore gold crowns.

With arms crossed in front of him Party leader Gomulka stood in the centre of the guests who had done so much for reconciliation between the two coun-

He peered to the ground, apparently amost insignificant. But any-rie peered to the standard times apathetic, not looking at Cyrankiewicz as

he rattled off his signature as if it was a routine matter while Brandt, conscious off the significance of his action, took ight seconds for each of his signatures. Everything was over by five minutes past twelve. A door opened and butlers came in serving champagns from silver

Before Willy Brandt raised his glass to drink to the two countries he shook hands with Gomulka and Cyrankiewicz, Each shaking of hands lasted twelve seconds.

There was then a silence. A calm descended like in a theatre after a great performance that has shattered the public. Hans Ulrich Kempski

(Süddeutsche Zeltung, 8 December 1970)



THEATRE

Brendan Behan's 'Hostage' performed at Kiel

nendan Behan's Hostage caused a real Dscandal here when it was given its German language premiere in Ulm in 1961. Now, almost ten years later, the rage felt on account of this unruly Irish

playwright has died down.

Behan, who, when appearing at Berlin's Schillertheater in 1959, caused an even greater scandal than his first drama was able to, died in his home town of Dublin five years later.

The Hostage, with its attacks against God and the world and set in a brothel, can no longer enrage a modern audience. There was lively applause at the end of the play's Kiel premiere recently.

In this drama clothed in the garments of a musical there is a peculiar mixture of the tragic and comic. Behind the comedy, satire and irony are concealed the more significant feelings of melancholy and fear of the world.

At the end of the play an innocent person is senselessly killed but instead of there being a state of deep shock the revue-style finale expresses a mood of unruffled merriment.

The Hostage is a series of episodes. The laborious cohesion is provided by a young English soldier. This harmless Cockney in uniform is captured by members of the IRA, the Irish Republican Army, and kept prisoner by the organisation in a Dublin house. He is being held hostage for one of their men who has been captured by the English and sentenced to

Death is therefore all-pervading in this brothel habituated by prostitutes, pimps, homosexuals, alcoholics, drivelling veterans and exalted women.

When death strikes at the end nobody knows how it came about. A stray bullet from an unknown marksman lays the young Londoner low. This Cockney who, like his Irish guards, has little ability to hate dies at the precise moment that the police are about to rescue him from

The play is set in the mid-fifties. It is of great significance today, though for different reasons.

When watching the play the audience thinks involuntarily of the bloody clashes between Catholics and Protestants in the same Northern Ireland, the senseless fight and the equally senseless killing.

If The Hostage does not appeal to aesthetes with a weak stomach, it should hardly be a play for anybody insisting on

But it is. The play and this production is wonderful entertainment for an audience. It has also been seen differently, especially, after its premiere.

People have always praised Behan's great strength and his skill in distributing sarcastic remarks concerning Anglo-Irish relations both past and present. People have praised his fairness, his love of humanity and his insight into "true

This production has retained as many of the qualities as can be included in a ed by themselves or in a small group commercial play without surrendering any of its theatrical effect.

It is difficult to examine the serious core of the play as interpreted in the Kiel production. In the struggle between the ragic and comic the comic triumphed hands down so that the audience has to resign itself to it and look for examples of

black comedy and eccentric humour between the sentiment and literary, theatrical anarchism. The play provides plenty of this with its familiar brothel setting and the so dramatically effective char-

To the undisguised pleasure of the audience, this is quite a lot. Jan Biczycki, with the help of Professor Paul-G. Buchloh, directed the German version of the play by Annemarie and Heinrich Böll according to his own scenic ideas.

He did not miss a chance to bring out the comic extravagance or scenic turbulence. Wherever a situation, or a character, started to swing to an extreme (and the play depends on this), Biczycki helped it on its way with a mighty push.

His production divides the action into sections that promise to be fruitful. As they are almost exclusively bound to the milieu, he is bound to types that cannot be developed any further and he has them as caricatures that parody and occasional-

The play thus becomes a series of star turns in which every character is allowed to show what he can do or what he believes he can do.

It goes without saying that such a comically inclined actor as Siegfried Lorisch did not need telling a second time. He grumbles and boasts, he beseeches and thunders like a rebel should.

As far as the vulgar is concerned, he is almost surpassed by Aldona Ehret. As his companion in life, she is the resolute though sentimental principle of order in this unordered brothel in which all the decadent figures have a good (theatrical)

This is as true for the homosexuals, parodied by Erich Leukert and Dieter Lamberty, as for the cheerful prostitutes whom Ortrud Gross and Anne-Dore Strauss try so valiantly to make credible. It is no less true for the lovers whose

In the United States there are training

A camps for translators at some univer-

sitles and the Swedes have twice held a

campaign to remove verbal garbage from

But these are the only two announce-

ments of this type in the Western world -

with one exception: the Third Esslingen

They have already become an institution. Their name is derived from the

place where the first meeting of the series

took place - Esslingen on the River

The third seminar for literary trans-

lators was held in Bad Boll. More people

arrived than could be accommodated.

Everybody wanted to be there. The

Esslingen Talks have now become for

translators what the Gruppe 47 used to

be for authors seeking new ways of

What are the aims and how are they to

Example one: Two lexicographers told

the congress how they collect and com-pile material for a foreign language

dictionary. The two speakers both work-

Neither of them had been able to make

use of the experience and findings of

This situation is to change. The editor-

ial staff of the international translators'

periodical Babel will now publish foreign

when compiling their lists of words.

Bad Boll was completely booked up.

be achieved?

works every day.

foreign language dictionaries.

deep affection for each other almost



Stage setting for Kiel production of Brendan Behan's 'Hostage'

becomers poetry in the naivety of the performances by Brigitte Schauder and Gisbert Rüschkamp as the hostage.

Wolfgang Hessler as the owner of the "hotel" and a man of military bearing and Werner Nippen as a former civil servant down on his luck and an old-time adies' man provide plenty of grotesque comedy. Rosemarie Kilian also gaily participates in this in her role as a social

Peter Randt as an IRA officer and Horst Mendroch as one of the organisation's volunteers are less clearly defined than Inge Wittstock in her appearances as a piano player and Peer Augustinski as a Russian sailor and spy who takes a great pleasure in brothels.

Friedhelm Strenger created the interior of the dirty, rundown house in the shuns of Dublin. Anthony Taylor was responsible for the original choreography.

Karl Eckert wrote the music for the large number of songs, many of which were convincingly performed. The songs became more biasphemous as the action became weaker and more drunken. Applause was lively, as has already been Hans H. Henseleit

(Kieler Nachrichton, 1 December 1970)

This is made clear in the Apple staff had to gather to pool programme of cinema films that we experience and knowledge on the recently commented on at a press of floor, behind the cameras, on the ference in Frankfurt.

On Saturday nights viewers explicitly met in Hamburg and their one action. Thursday is the day for the was the re-birth of television. entertainment while top-class in this was an unfavourable time for a national films are best received on law beginning. Much war damage redays and Tuesdays. Florror films are had to be repaired. The loss of radio up the list of viewers' desires of parlengths as a result of the directive Saturday.

Why came into force in 1950 meant

Along with unknown films intended with came into force in 1950 meant provoke viewers there will also be be a VHF network had to be built up. office draws. Two Hitchcock films will be armies of occupation were at first shown as well as an American West posed to all experiments with telestarring Marlene Dietrich and a Manufacture British controller of the later NWDR

time in this country.

Translators discuss

words not yet included in dictionaries together with the necessary explanations and the corresponding German transla-tion. These words will be sent in by translators, the people who always use dictionaries.

their work at

Esslingen talks

Example two: If scientists want to analyse a translation and develop theories about translating they are forced to consult translations that are already in

As most books are usually only translated once, the scientists are not given any chance to compare works.

But things are different at the Esslingen Talks. Some time before the conference all the translators who planned to attend were given two short texts in English and French to translate.

The Linguistic Centre of Erlangen Uni-versity collected the results together. By using this method scientists are able to find recurrent defects in translations, discover the cause of errors and determine the range of variations in the best terms with dictionaries and reference possible translations.

Both the translators and the theoreticians profit from this. The large gap between the two groups becomes steadily narrower thanks to the Esslingen talks.

Swedish groups.

The younger translators can learning their elders and all of them subject and hard and economic considerathemselves to a learning process that it was passible with the help and support this year's conference was attended in three spokesmen from university departs in the posts and telecommunitative spokesmen from university departs.

every minor experiment.

these two years when it was collecting

experience from which all radio and

television stations were eventually to

benefit. During the period of these test transmissions the Bundespost found time

to create a network of transmitters and

furt, Baden-Buden, Stuttgart and Munich.

The radio industry for its part began

the mass production of high quality

receivers. Since then it has become an

industry with a turnover of many thou-

sands of millions and at a time when

television production seemed to be

flagging it was given second wind by the

In these early days what was broadcast?

There were talks, illustrated with still

photos, interviews and discussion pro-

grammes, not-too-ambitious entertain-

ment programmes and experimental tele-

vision plays with small casts and as few

scene changes as possible since the broad-

casting station had only one studio at its

with populations of more than 30,000.

past decade the population has increased

by 350,000 people the number of cinemas remaining in business in Olympic year, 1972, will probably be only 35, as compared with 73 in 1968.

The most alarming sign that the cinema is dying even in Munich is that the

famous Studio für Filmkunst in Schwa-

The wasting disease in the cinema is

dready hitting the larger cinemas with

result of cinemas closing will be four

It seems that the day when the last of

the Mohicans, the very last cinema on the

corner, has been turned into yet another

supermarket is not far away. The only

cinemas that will remain then are those

bing has given up the ghost.

times as high as last year.

ntroduction of colour transmissions.

Post-war television began in a Hamburg air-raid shelter

Handelsblatt scus wintschaftszeitung Industriekutier

No. 454 - 24 December 1970

MASS MEDIA

lwenty years ago on 27 November 1950 the first post-war television Hamburg. The date actually marks the when the first regular short test sissions were made with the aim of ting up a regular daily television

This applies to what was then Nordgdeutscher Rundfunk NWDR-Ham-TV's film plans for 197 and yet the re-awakening of tele-35 in Berlin and ran until 1944 had in ne of the greatest attractions television in this country today shed on to the comparatively small still the feature film, but over the params of the day technical equipment viewers have decided exactly what the to be manufactured, technicians want and expect from these films the played and trained and all the hunhave previously run in cinemas here. grome earlier in the post-war period. This is made clear in the ARM staff had to gather together to pool

The value of the land.

25 films will also be shown for the fall there was a lack of technical equip-

and studio space which was solved (DIE WELT, 27 November 1997 setting up shop in a Hamburg air-raid Example Three: Translators have shother difficulty was the choice of wealth of experience that they care has been added ince both used a 441-line standard, their desk. They have no opportunity had britten had chosen 405. The British analysing, interpreting and discussionated to introduce the 405-line system translations in the company of colleague has Europe since in London and the This at least was the situation being moundings there were afready 15,000 the Esslingen Talks came along. They can be in operation using this norm. It is now sit together in small groups and the French, Italian or Russian. Next your family along the lines that formed the French, Italian or Russian. Next your family along the lines that formed the French, Italian or Russian. Next your family along the lines that formed the French, Italian or Russian. Next your family along the lines was sufficient.

The younger translators can learn for the negotiations that followed were members of the controlling com-

ments.

Example four: the translator of Ecrman writer is rarely able to discuss with the author difficulties involved in translating his work, have concepts and translating began an addition of experienced understand the thought behind the book translated.

At this year's Esslingen Talks time was therefore set aside for an author to fact the stranslators. Singified Lenz met the people who had translated his Deutsch people who were given more corn than

that cater for the manipulated taste for gutter films. it is not only granddad's cinema that has gone the way of all flesh. A system that is devised solely to serve the profit economy that was once a kind of culture eviously been witnessed in this country allowance of 6,000 Marks (Köiner Stadt-Auxelger, 27 November 1970) allowance of 6,000 Marks to put on a two-hour profor the masses in this country.

The Munich Film Institute which has

gramme every day and carry out experiments which gave sufficient experience for an official programme service to be Trade papers, not to mention the daily press, gave little encouragement with warnings and criticism accompanying The speed at which the television service was built up was extremely slow although the programme planners and technicians worked with the kind of enthusiasm which is unimaginable today. These limitations, however, could do nothing to reduce the service that NWDR. performed for television as a whole in

This country's first post-war television station

Film producers offered television cultural films and feature films which had to booster stations reaching Cologne, Frankbe repeated fairly often. With the use of colour slides and short documentary films a start was made on current affairs broadcasts.

In early 1953 it was estimated that around 1,000 people were receiving these transmission in the north-west of the country. By the end of 1953 this had risen to 11,000 but did not include Baden-Württemberg and Bavaria.

In those days the television stations in the Federal states ran joint programmes and as a result of the high cost of television productions they were forced to surrender a part of their sovereignty. Vestiges of these joint programmes remain in the coordination and cooperation of the programmes after eight o'clock

In 1953 also came the beginning of international cooperation. This began with the live transmission of the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in five countries. This was the greatest breakthrough in post-war television.

Whatever followed, the experiments of the Hamburg and Berlin teleast in the two years between 1950 and 1952 pavod the way. Their experiments are rarely praised and often criticised but they are the foundations on which all television stations work today.

This start in television should always be remembered. Today the television set is as much the part of the furniture as a radio receiver and now any event can be transmitted live from any one place to any other in colour. Kurt Wagenführ

(Handelablatt, 27 November 1970)

A society for the protection of chil-dren and young people in Munich Low quality has called for the might of the cinema films are barons to be broken. They are motivated by a trend that threatens to alter the killing cinema whole cultural scene in the Federal

In the past ten years the number of cinemas operating in the Federal Reconnections between mass communications media and the general level of public has been almost halved from 7,085 education has come to many surprising to 3,739. Over 2,000 townships, villages conclusions behind the scenes of today's and other areas have lost their last dream factory. In Federal Republic cinecinema. This even applies to some towns mas a class-conscious society reigns Even in a city like Munich where in the

In a country where less than two per cent of the families hold seventy per cent of the capital, eight per cent of the cinemas rake in eighty per cent of the proceeds from the film industry.

Just a few companies dominate the cinema world. UFA alone owns 36 cinemas that show new productions. It depends on them what happens in the film industry and they should prevent an alarming rate. It is whatever is damaging to it. The premiere cinema forbids other cinemas to show the yearly turnover of one million Marks. new film and only allows it to be shown at This year the loss in overall turnover as a least two weeks afterwards in that district.

If the distributors do not stick to this they run the risk of being boycotted by the premiere cinema. Many distributors play ball since they have a contractual agreement with the cinema anyway.

This means that the smaller cinemas only get the film when its main pulling power has been exhausted.

Providing the public with the product known as a film is something that interests the cinema with a right to premiere a film hardly at all. They hold motive is ruining a whole branch of the on to their rights and cheat the little cinema and the greater mass of cinemagoers, according to Hans Strobel's

One of the great disadvantages of this system is that when the monopoly holders for a big film prevent the little cinemas from showing it until virtually everyone has seen it these little cinemas are unable to plan their programmes in the way they would wish.

Often when they do receive copies of a popular film it is in a very bad condition. At times the films have been maliciously

Federal Republic film distributors are in the main dominated by two concerns based in Munich. Eighty per cent of the market is cornered by Constantin (owned by Bertelsmann) and Gloria. They determine what we shall see and what we shall not in this country's cinemas. They dictate the standards of the cinema.

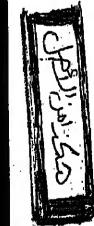
According to the criteria of the institute run by Professor Keilhacker at least ninety per cent of the films distributed by these two companies are detrimental to the good name of the

Wirtin bläst auch gern Frompete (Mine hostess likes playing the trumpet) and Andere beten — Django schleßt (While others pray Django shoots) a Western...

This is a trend that is encouraged by the Berlin Film Promotion Institute, according to Professor Keilhacker, Of 85 films his institute reviewed they considered seventy "uninteresting, superfluous and damaging to the cinema's image in the eyes of the public".

For example films that were promoted at the tax-payers' expense were Der Mönch mit der Peitsche (The flagellant monk) and Das alteste Gewerbe der Welt (The oldest profession in the world).

. Karl Stankiewitz (Hannoversche Presse, 3 December 1970)



Acting the part of prospective pupils is an important facet of teacher-training

STUTTER STUTE

he forty pupils in the ninth year of an elementary school in a university town one day asked their teacher to let them go after their second lesson of the morning as they had decided to attend a student demonstration against the government's education policies.

The teacher refused, saying that teaching time was too valuable and that fifteen-year-olds did not have the political maturity necessary for such a step. But after their second lesson the whole

class secretly left the school. This is a true case but it happened not in reality but in play, similar to the model battles pioncered by a Prussian council of

This is a new form of education that has scarcely been tested up to now. Dr Jörg Ruhloff, an assistant lecturer at Nuremberg's college of education ex-

The game replaced one of the usual seminars. The 23 male and female students taking part retired to an out-of-theway country house.

Six of them played teachers, four each represented parents, school inspectors and the ninth class who were the cause of everything, three acted as student demonstrators and two as reporters of the local

The aim of the enterprise was to come as close to reality, as possible and effect a

solution for a conflict situation that had to be resolved.

Some details were fixed before the experiment started. The chairman of the parents' association was to be conservaive, the headmaster intent on avoiding unpleasantness, the pupils' spokesman a coldblooded leader and the pupils themselves inconspicuous and with no special

Their motives for taking part in the demonstration were sensationalism, obedience to their spokesman, the pleasure felt at skipping lessons and the belief that there was no risk involved as collective punishment is not allowed and there was little to fear if everybody took part.

And what happened in the game? At first the teachers met and decided to punish all the pupils with two hours detention, the harshest penalty in this case. The pupils would also have to make up the time lost and the parents would be

With regard to the question of collective punishment, the teachers said that as every pupil had committed the punishable offence each could be called to account. There was therefore no question of collective punishment.

At the same time one of the two local papers expressed its indignation that 'even children' took part in demonstrations of this type and, what was worse,

What followed became more and more hectic. School inspectors demanded a complete report from the teachers of the measures they had taken.

in future, except on special occasions. The final report praised the experiment for the smoothness with which it had been run and for its practical results. The gap between educational theory and the day to day workings of a school had, the report claimed, been narrowed. The students were able to be committed, show emotional participation and identify themselves with their roles. But it was this that caused other

escaped punishment.

participants to be sceptical. They were alarmed to see how easily they were able to fit in with the functions of a role such as that of a school inspector and spoke of the actors playing their parts unthink-

The organisers of the demonstration

demanded a correction of the newspaper

The parents' association wrote that

they thought the teachers had not exer-

cised proper control over the children and

would not send their children to school

The pupils spoke of unfair treatment

and called upon the students to help

The school inspectors suspended pun-

ishment until the facts of the case could

Things then grew turbulent. Teaching

at the school was permanently sabotaged.

Slogans were written on the blackboard.

There was a go-in by students who stopped lessons and tried to hold a

The headmaster called in the police and

swastikas appeared on the walls of the

chool and the students announced that

they would block the school gates the

next morning by holding a sit-in in front

detail right up to the very end. But the

results were that the class spokesman and

three other pupils were each given two hours detention while the rest of the class

The Ministry of Education ruled that

pupils were not to be permitted to take-

part in political events outside the school

There is no need to follow events in

discussion with teachers and pupils.

to sit out their detention.

be cleared up.

In his report Acting a School Conflict, published by Quelle and Meyer this was the point where teachers began to be hypnotised by praise for their loyalty and dutiousness, by hush-money or salary increases and by miniature reforms. During their teaching activity, Ruhloff claimed, educational theory, is thrown to the winds.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG.

STUDY NOTES

Certificates

Between 1957 and 1969 the numbers schoolchildren passing their school leaving certificate examinations rose h about eighty per cent.
The Federal Statistics Bureau has state

On average 9.5 per cent of pupils in the schools.

Kindergartens

At the end of 1969 there will this information was meant to adkindergarten places for a third of parties a new campaign in which test children in the Federal Republic betweenigns can be bought at chemists for ten three and six years old, the Federal reports he disease.

Compared with 1968 the number of the cities in the Federal Republic Compared with 1968 the number of the cities in the Federal Republic

the students were removed from the school. Shortly afterwards slogans and

Major pupil dangerous factor is that a quarter of the population can inheret diabetes with-

liat is probably a unique event the history of parents' associated gives.

Coccurred at a parents meeting in What of diabetics at all stages of the disease pupil of the highest grade was electronic become a matter of course. It is second deputy for the school's pare qually important to discover the cause council.

Computer students | Research Association. | Previously the doctors and researchers

study the new discipline of computer science has rocketed this year, in the summer term about 1.100 students residence has rocketed this year. In the summer term about 1.100 students residence has rocketed this year. summer term about 1,100 students rep following the pattern of research units tered for the subject but the Ministry a Britain and the United States, the

Computer science can be studied at the universities of Bonn, Darmstadt, Edar gen-Nuremberg, Karlsruhe, Kiel, Munid and the Technical University of Barin Facilities have also been set up this ten at the universities of Hamburg, San brücken and Stuttgart.

■ MEDICINE

Munich institute probes secrets of diabetes

that the total for 1969 was 77,190 d ould you or someone in your family which 60.6 per cent were male. It be diabetic? " asked a notice publish-number of girls has risen still further fire at by the Hamburg health authorities and the 1957 figure of 34 per cent.

school years in question acquired. The pamphlet stated that diabetes was school years in question acquired. The pamputer stated that diabetes was schoolleaving certificate. According to more common than generally accepted: figures of the Federal Statistics Burn. Fifty years ago in Germany only one or this is the highest proportion since 1931 we people in every thousand were (Handelsblatt, 18 November 13 labetic. Today's figure is between twenty and thirty. A rich diet encourages the

Compared with 1968, the number Other cities in the Federal Republic kindergarten places had risen by five leve also conducted compaigns to aid cent but the number of places in the diagnosis of diabetes melitus. Diamurseries had decreased by seven per column is increasing in most civilised At the end of 1969 there was a total countries today. But also two per cent of 16,413 kindergartens supervised by the population realise they have the Youth Bureaux with a capacity of likesse and go to a doctor for treatment. million. There were also 2,080 is Doctors believe that two per cent of eries.
(Stiddeutsche Zeitung, 19 November 197 vill also be diabetic without knowing it.

at ever being taken ill with it them-

The pupil is 22-year-old Ulrich Assur. Up to now there has not been a At the parents' meeting the headmasses afficient number of research contres in the school stated that Assus was a before Republic. A new Institute for longer a minor and was therefore respectively. The research has now been opened sible for his own education. sible for his own education.

By freely interpreting the rules, he was already been working on the subject for a also qualified to stand as a candidate to supplie more now that they are moving the parent council, the headmaster say the modern laboratory financed by (Münchner Merkur, 19 November 1992) the city of Munich and this country's

he number of students deciding a be to make do with temporary accom-

Education and Science now estimate to the complete state of the supplier to the complete state of the supplier state of the supplier supplier to the complete supplier to t

This cooperation between scientists of

various disciplines is a good basis for investigations into the complaint of dia-

Professor Julius Speer, the president of the Research Association, believes that this type of diabetes research is also suited to showing the much more farreaching necessities and possibilities of inter-disciplinary scientific research within medicine and in particular between hospital and basic research.

During the past three years the Research Association has donated 6.6 million Marks to the project. The largest part of the investment comes from the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft and the Hoechst chemical works.

The Munich team includes experts from the subjects of biochemistry, clinical chemistry, electron microscopy, physical chemistry and internal medicine.

The research group is made up of 35 members, half of whom are academics, the others being mainly medical, chemical and technical assistants.

Annual costs total 655,000 Marks for the research group. To this figure must be added the cost of the hospital staff paid by the city of Munich.

Professor Otto Wieland, a blochemist, and Hellmut Mehnert, a metabolic specialist, head the team. The two professors are head physicians at the Municipal Hospital in Schwabing.

Because of the frequency of the complaint and its link with overnourishment the Munich specialists have described diabetes as the disease of our age.

Research begins with the examination of molecular mechanisms. The Schwabing group is trying to find out what I involved in the cell's regulation processes.

According to two members of the team, Dr Löffler and Dr Weiss, the biochemists in the research team plan to investigate, firstly, the effects of the insulin mechanism on the metabolism of vital organs and the consequences resulting from the lack or only partial officioncy of this hormone and, secondly, the dynamics and adaptability of the insulin secretion from the Beta cells of the

Isolated organ preparations and individual cells are used by the Munich tenm to find out how fat is decomposed in the fat tissue, how reactions are controlled by hormones and how for example sugar reaches the muscles.

Similar methods are used to investigate the influence of various substances on the insulin release in the pancreas. In this work the research group gains new information on the general metabolism and the effects of hormones.

Among the practical results of the basic research are improvements in the early diagnosis of diabetes and in the chemotherapeutic treatment of the disease.

Dr J.W. Dudenhausen, a member of Professor Saling's perinatal research group in Neukölln, showed the thousand and more specialists from home and abroad who were attending the congress a new device which can determine the colouring of the amniotic fluid. That may be due to faults in govern-

yellow hue, the child could be in acute taken to save it.

Obstetricians have always judged the amnioscopic method developed by Pro-fessor Saling. As the human eye was used, Dr. Wolfgang Haile of Lemgo, the ment. One doctor could rule that a case was normal while a colleague disagreed.

mean that the unborn child's condition gives cause for alarm. An objective method of colour determination is there-

fore to be preferred.

Dudenhausen has developed an apparatus that sucks the matrix from the vagina and forms a small swelling or protrusion, though without endangering grane apayerles of so-

Experiments in feeding underdeveloped babies in the womb

Sooner or later it will be possible to nourish underdeveloped children artificially while they are still in their mother's womb.

Professor Erich Saling spoke of the first successful experiments on the opening day of the Third Congress for Perinatal Medicine, a subject dealing with the most dangerous period of life before, during and immediately after birth. The congress was held in Berlin's Kongresshalle,

Surveys from developing countries, more than anywhere else, have shown doctors that bables undernourished during pregnancy have more or less serious shortcomings in their intelligence

If the expectant mother is suffering from starvation, the brain of her unborn child cannot develop normally. Even the most nutritious nourishment after birth cannot make up for this disturbance in

Unborn children are occasionali undernourished in the highly civilised, affluent countries too, with the result that the development of their intelligence

This can happen when the expectant mother does not have an all-round diet containing all the valuable nutrients. The unborn child requires an adequate supply of proteins.

Doctors wanted to give the unborn child the basic amino acids making up the proteins when the situation was critical. But how were they to get to the baby as It swam around in its mother's womb?

Basically nothing could be easier. Every day the unborn child drinks small quantities of anniotic fluid. The amino acids only need to be injected into the amniotic fluid,

In theory everything sounds simple. But, as Professor Saling said, doctors must be extremely cautious when doing this in practice. .

This method was first considered four years ago and has been tested seventeen times on nine expectant mothers. The decisive factors seems to be the quantity of amino acids injected into the amniotic fluid. If too much is injected, the labour pains may begin prematurely.

One thing that should be certain is that the embryo does receive the amino acids from the amniotic fluid and does process them. This treatment is then of great benefit to its development.

At present this method is still very much in its infancy and a number of details must be cleared scientifically before general use at every hospital can be considered,

Even slight variations of colour can

4

The protrusion is then illuminated. Various coloured filters can then be used to determine the colour of the amniotic fluid by spectrophotometric methods.

The main area where this equipment will be used, is in cases where the differences in the green and yellow hues are hard to differentiate.

A stir was caused some years ago by a South African method that was said to enable the birth of super-intelligent bables. The expectant mother had a plastic dome placed over her abdomen and a vacuum pump, was then used to create a state of decompression.

This method was reported to relieve the head of the unborn child of the pressure from the womb. This was supposed to result in better circulation, and therefore provision of oxygen and development, in he baby's brain.

A year ago Dr W.M. Fischer of Hamburg University's Women's Hospital expressed his considerable doubts about the method after conducting experiments of his own in this field.

He found no especially talented children among these decompression babies. Dr Fischer submitted to the congress the results of his examinations of expectant mothers who had undergone decompression treatment.

From a purely physiological point of view, the belief that the method leads to better oxygen provision for the embryo can be completely dismissed.

In his investigations, Dr Fischer found that when women undergro vacuum treatment their hearts beat more violently and they fight for air and their breath comes in short pants. Blood pressure falls and the number of heartbeats a minute also

Fischer describes this as a state similar that of shock. Some women he examined even lost consciousness for a

When things like this happen, the Hamburg gynaecologist "cannot see for the life of him how oxygen provision via the placents can be increased" so that the circulation of blood in the child's brain can

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 27 November 1970)

New dental drill

People who are terrified of visiting their dentists should have their lives made easier for them by a new synthetic

This material is to be used as a filling It the amniotic fluid has a green or and will form a true link with the actua substance of the tooth - the first time drilling will not be required.

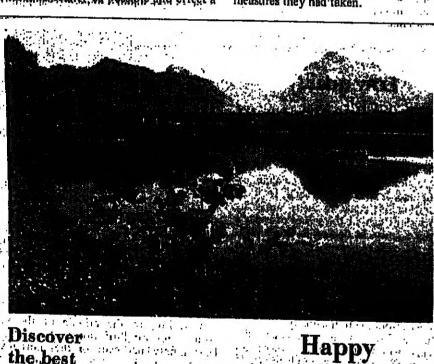
It was however admitted that the colour of the amniotic fluid by using the substance, discovered only a few weeks

this was automatically a subjective judge- branch chairman, stated that about fifty per cent of dentists in the Federal Republic have switched to the new method of treatment whereby patients lie down and dentists work in a seated -position, and the barry and are

This method was better for all concerned, he said. Dentist need no longer bend down while working - a posture that could prove harmful to their health - and patients could be more relaxed while being treated, there are the

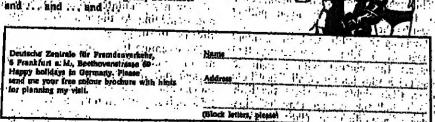
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 November 1970) mar being nie beit genraft a

An inches and a second and a second



the best of Germany

The holiday of your choice awaits you somewhere and without, for daring mountaineers and leisurely strollers, for members of the international let set and small-town romantics, for campers and lounge-lizards, for pampered gournets and hearty eaters, for beer-drinkers and connoisseurs of wine, for art and opera lovers, for merry go-rounders, jazz fans, collectors of antiques, barsmen, anglers, botanists



holidays

Proposal for degrees in easy stages in Germany Mittelstaedt, the Rector of Cologne University, has drawn up a plan to exploit more profitably the capacity of this country's universities and provide industry with the number of semi-qualifled young men needed.

He proposed a building brick style of study based on American practice, allowing students to finish their studies before reaching degree or doctorate level.

In this plan, students receive a certifi-

cate at the end of every term stating that they have reached the required standard and will be able to graduate at the end of three years study.

Even if a student leaves, university

before his course is ended he will still be

able to show future employers the certifi-

cates he has received.

not require so many highly qualities that cooperation with researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers as the universities turn out a short that cooperation with the researchers are the more than the researchers are the researchers are the researchers are the researchers. production purposes.

Tough negotiations are necessary with both the universities and industry before

trials can begin in Cologne.

Hartwig Suhrbier (Frankfurter Rundschau, 26 November 1970)

dethods for early diagnosis can then be and the Scandinavian countries, the Federal Republic has a lot of leeway to make tited practically by the hospital section of the research team. Special attention is up in basic medical research. pid to the examination of pre-diabetics.

Examination of pre-diabetics conducted

Rople whose genetic make-up makes them particularly susceptible to diabetes. Mittelstaedt stressed that industry does it is here that cooperation with the not require so many highly qualified additional clinic in School in

one basic condition for the new system is that a semi-qualified person must have the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of diabetes the opportunity of returning to a university of the causes and course of the causes are caused to the causes and course of the causes are caused to the causes and course of the causes are caused to the caused to the causes are caused to the caused to t

the opportunity of returning to a university to continue his studies afterworking in industry for a few years.

Mittelstaedt stated that there were not experiments along these lines taking place in the Federal Republic at present.

Tough negotiations are necessary with the rederal Republic is suffering line distinction. The rederal Republic is suffering line distinction. han distinction.* Experience in his own led helped him to come to this con-

Compared to the United States. Britain

recently paid more attention to this field. Above all it is the Education Ministers of the Federal states who have neglected to finance basic medical research adequately in the past.

With the rise of affluence, there is also

a growth in the threat of disease facing

ment policy towards science. The Ministry of Health does not have enough

money to encourage basic medical re-

search. The Ministry of Science has only

society. Only thorough research work can counteract this. This is true for diabetes and other diseases that threaten us. The Munich experiment is in many ways an important source of information on the problems and possible organisational forms of medical research in the Pederal Republic.

Wolfgang Rieger (DIE ZEIT, 27 November 1970)

No. 454 - 24 December 1970

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Experts urge unions not to make excessive pay claims

This year's report by the committee of upward trend without having previously L experts for economic affairs will be read with great satisfaction by anyone who is a confirmed believer in the value of this institution and its function as a pedagogic set-up and as an umpire!

The four professors who make up the committee, Professors Bauer, Köhler, Sievert and Professor Kloten, the chairman, have produced a document that gives a carefully considered appraisal fo the present economic situation in this country, the facts behind the figures and the likely development of our economy in the months to come.

One factor worth noting is that this time there is not excessive emphasis laid on economic growth; consideration of this reached the peak three years ago with talk of "thirty milliards of economic growth just thrown away" (on account of recession).

At that time the committee, whose members were not the same as in the present set-up, recommended two almighty pushes in the form of government spending to try to make up lost ground

In both years this recommendation was only half carried out. And even that led to an economic boom, which is now rolling away on the horizon like a clap of thunder leaving behind it the devastation of high prices.

Economic stability has been lost for the private consumer in the past two years. There has been a general loss of spending power of thirteen thousand million Marks reckoning the increase in the cost of living at only 1.5 per cent per annum instead of the more realistic increase of 2.5 per cent in 1969 and four per cent in

Reminiscences of this kind justify satisfaction in this year's economic report. The four wise men (fifth member Professor Gutowski, who was nominated recently, has not yet taken an active part in the proceedings) quite rightly consider the downward phase of the economy on which we have embarked to be fraught with risks.

The boom that preceded this phase was stronger than anything previously experienced and since the economy is like a pendulum it seems likely that the swing in the other direction will also break a few records!

But a majority of the committee is against giving a boost to investments and helping the economy to get started on the uphill climb yet.

Professor Köhler, however, who is in closer contact with the trades unions, voted for giving the economy a helping hand in this way.

Most of the committee members agreed that while the forces dragging the economy down towards recession had not yet shown their strength it would be wrong to aid investments and add fuel to the fire of rising prices,

Their recommendation that credit restrictions should be eased up early next year was motivated from the point of view of currency policies as well as industrial-economy policies.

Employing fiscal encouragements was not recommended at all; apart from the suggestion that if the clamour for increased wages and salaries can be quietened next year the ten per cent tax surcharge might be paid back ahead of

A majority view expressed in the report was that an economy that acted in an expansive fashion; but was sheltered and cut off from the outside world, would run the risk of introducing a new

Without doubt we can look upon the next economic year with greater confidence than we did in 1966, since we have three thousand millions in reserve for balancing the economy and at the end of this year will have at least 2.4 thousand million Marks in tax surcharges.

provided the basis for increased price

stability. Nothing need be added to this

In 1966 after all, apart from the desolate and bleak outlook for the budget there was a major political crisis adding to the general gloom.

The committee of experts has, however, made it clear where the dangers lie in spite of these comforting factors. They lie in the wages and salaries situation.

Developments in these fields have added considerable weight to the factors that have thrown the economy off balance and caused instability.

In the boom year 1968 these factors were still reacting to the shock effect of the recession and the hesitation that resulted from this led to great expectations for high profit levels. As a result of this companies made large-scale

When the State failed to apply the economic brakes at this time wildcat strikes resulted and in the autumn of 1969 the first real push for increased wages and salaries took effect. Under the dictates of trades unions that had been rattled there came even more extravagant wage demands this year.

According to the exports wages and salaries tronds have been diametrically opposed to stability for one year now, since they have lost contact completely with productivity.

But just to regard the situation from this point of view means ignoring the inner forces of an uncontrolled economic boom. In fact if anyone wants to try to check the almighty power of unbounded economic fervour he has to tread on the

economic brakes in good time. And this is not confined to credit squeezes.

This fact was neglected. The mistake made by Economic Affairs Minister Karl schiller was to take price trends as the barometer for the economic climate prices only tell what yesterday's prevailing economic conditions were and are useless for forecasting what will happen

Now the trades unions can no longer plead innocence in this whole sorry affair. f they continue to try to cut the economic cake in the favour of those they represent with further heavy wage and salary increases they will, in the opinion of the committee of experts, produce a further "contracting effect" on the economy by cutting profit margins

It is for this reason that the experts are calling for the repayment of the tax surcharge before the end of 1971 in the hope that this will check the flood of wage demands.

The Professors have worked out that wage increases of up to five per cent would have no effect on prices in 1971.

They have taken into account the unfavourable climate for companies and investors this year and the burden that was placed on the economy by the latest round of wage tariff negotiations. The outcome of this is guaranteed to bade evil and bode evil for the level of employment

The experts do not believe in miracles and thus have taken a far less favourable estimate of increased wages as their working figure - ten per cent. They would love to be proved wrong.

The wage-scale agreements for the public services branch, which the experts rightly consider to be a signal, could perhaps be the turning point.

The 8.7 per cent increase in pay that has been agreed for this branch is of ourse way above the five per cent that the experts feel would not have a detrimental effect on prices. But it does show recognition that the bow must not be drawn back too hard, when it is mpared with the original demand.

No doubt remains that clouds are gathering in the economic sky. Only responsible wage demands can prevent the storm breaking. Fritz Ulirich Fack

(Frankfurter Allgomeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 December 1970)

BUSINESS **BDI** issues warning

about future of export markets

Handelsblatt Industrickurier

Federal Republic Industries (BD) have held discussions with business are agers and directors at a meeting a the courage to do something he agers and directors at a meeting a the courage to do something he delieved in. The precepts behind the way trade were mentioned and once something he works are drawn from scenes in his early trade were mentioned and once something he works are drawn from scenes in his early and what he remembers of his father great concorn was expressed about he and the previous generation.

His father was a railwayman in Padernational trade. tom, Westphalia. Like millions of other

As far as the passing of the Units others in the early thirties he was out of States Trade Act is concerned a walkerk. serious situation could arise that might Talking over the garden fence with his set off a worldwide chain reaction.

gighbours the discussions he held were As far as this country's foreign tradeout the problem they all shared in situation was concerned members of this troubled days. BDI stated that they were convinced in The spade with which he was supposed

competitiveness of our industries also be digging the garden was standing export markets had deteriorated throughile, buried in the soil. His son asked why at those out of work did not get together Faced with greatly increased costs and its cooperative venture.
the after-effects of revaluation of the This is still a good question even today

Mark that are only now being felt to the son, now aged 42, is the solo full as well as the extreme difficulties are holder and chairman of the board of finance in the middle-term and long-tem a export industries it was increasingly difficoperation is a word that is always on cult for industries to maintain the pople's lips in connection with the man position in the world.

As there had been a noticeable dropa incoming orders from abroad in the man important branches of industry they gan warnings that predictions of future treat for exports should be cautious in the control of the world over.

Cooperation in the computer world was said to be a vertical take-off. Heinz Nixdorf's name has in the course of just a few years spread far beyond the bands of North Rhine-Westphalia and is afact known the world over.

As far as trade with the East Block sted the interminable question how long concerned BDI members are not e a continue operating without the pacting great things. Trade with the lep of a partner in a concern where the countries is not expected to increase greatly. In future as now and in the past the volume of trade with the community the volume of trade with the community of the series will depend on how much these countries can export to the Federal Republic. (Handelsblatt, 27 November 1974) Referborn, Cologne, Wuppertul and Ber-ia, It has ten foreign subsidiaries. Republic.

stable currency is also vital, particular lege and experience and he leaves no when savers and pensioners are taken in the leaves minds that "at least

unless we are prepared to accept altentions to parity, either revaluing our currency or waiting for other lands to devalue theirs.

The first six months of 1970 was more than 107 and 1975 and 1975.

high costs is bearing down

Herein lies the problem that will one day see the Bundesbank forced to relax its credit restriction policy. When this day comes cooperation between the Bundes bank and the government and both sides

the value of stabilising the Mark.

Computer king Heinz Nixdorf pursues go-it-alone policy

> steps on the road to success. His pioneering electronic calculating machine, which he developed in 1953, was marketed under the trade name Bull" by the French firm of that name. And this principle of cooperation is something to which he still adhered nine years later when he produced his first electronic table-top adding machine.

made his beginning and took the first

This unique machine, the first of its kind in the world, was brand named "Wanderer Conti".

By the time we come to the Hanover Trade Fair of 1965 the business had been built up into Nixdorf International Computers and no less than 820 products made their first bow.

Then, and since then, Heinz Nixdorf's company has been offering a permanent challenge to the top electronic calculating and data-prodessing machine manufacturers all over the world, including the United States which is considered to be the home of the computer.

He also does business in the United States where his products are marketed under the name "Victor", which must have been prophetic when it was chosen and is still portentous!

At the 1965 Hanover Fair the products were still being marketed under the name "Wanderer Longatronic". But soon after that the "Wanderer" firm belonged to Heinz Nixdorf. Today around forty computers emerge

each day from his factories. The total number of electronic calculating machines to have been produced by the firm is something like 20,000!

The top man in the Federal Republic computer industries intends to pursue the cooperative policy in the future, working on the lines of "we've got the know-how you've got the market".

He asked: "Why shouldn't two or even three parent companies get together in a marriage or perhaps a menage à trois in order to produce a bonny bouncing subsidiary?

Only eighteen years have clapsed since Heinz Nixdorf, the student, set up the basic laboratory for electronic impulse techniques which was to form the basis of his present concern, thus defying the teacher at his high-school who had predicted for him a career as a mathe-

Since then the laboratory has evolved into a limited company. In fact the

econd television sets are becoming

more popular. Those who are lucky

receiver are finding that it is worthwhile

to have a black-and-white box in reserve

so that the complicated piece of machin-

ery that is a colour TV is not overtaxed

their old monochrome box when they

make the switch to a colour television set.

the television problem is to buy a

portable set so that the viewer need not

miss his favourite programme even when he is away from home or out with the

family. This can of course be used in the

A portable solves the problem for a

harassed husband who wants to slink

away and watch the sports review while

his wife and children view a sentimental

film. Or conversely a wife who is plagued

by husband and son who insist on

One rather more elaborate solution to

For this reason most televiewers keep

by too frequent use.

home as well if desired.

enough to be able to afford a colour

him from completing his university career with a diploma. From semester to semester he himself

earned the money to pay for his physics He came into contact with the elec-

tronics researcher Dr Walter Sprick, who like him came from the Paderborn area and was working at the time for an American firm in Frankfurt. Today he has far exceeded his mentor

with regard to business success, but he still speaks very highly and with very great respect for Dr Sprick, who is now working for the American computer concern IBM.

Heinz Nixdorf still remembers how he travelled across country on a mo-ped with his head full of the knowledge he had gleaned from Dr Sprick,

He startled more than one head of a large company with his proud statement: "I can build you an electronic calculating

And he remembers how many words he had to waste before at long last someone was convinced of the substance of his proud boast. The top executives of the Rhemisch-Westphälische Elektrizitätswerke (RWE) at long last realised that this student bursting with knowledge and self-confidence must have a point and granted him 30,000 Marks and a room in which to work.

Thus the first Nixdorf computer was

Heinz Nixdorf would not have been a true Paderbornian if he had not returned to his home town, which is often accused of being a backwater. He returned as the "local boy makes good".

And thus the computers that bear his name and are now famous all over the world have done their bit towards putting Paderborn on the international map.

Provincialism - this is an accusation that Heinz Nixdorf rejects whenever it is levelled at his native Paderborn. He says it prejudiced and says so with great

For a start he considers it is far better for people to spend their leisure hours in the freedom of a place like Paderborn. It is a better place to settle and raise a family than the anonymity and bustle of the big cities where people are indifferent

One project that fills him with enthusiasm is the much talked-about Pader

success of his enterprise even prevented

Heinz Nixdorf (Photo: NIXDORF COMPUTER AG)

Lake, which has been planned for years and now seems likely to come into being. It will have banks stretching for nearly two kilometres and be right on the doorstep of the new data-processing school that Nixdorf is having built on the edge of town at a cost of twenty million

In fact an innocent observer might gain the impression that he is talking with the local sports instructor rather than the head of a flourishing concern in one of the newest branches of industry.

Apart from the computers that are his life Heinz Nixdorf's greatest passion is playing tennis.

There is more than a grain of truth in the joke that circulated round his company just before he made a business trip to America that he sent his tennis racquet on ahead and said to himself: "...to-morrow I'll be playing in Manhattan!"

In his computer company the way to the boss is not via an ante-room where his secretary sits typing. In fact his secretary does her typing in another part of the building complex and is shared with another member of the board.

Herr Nixdorf is not only the chairman of the board in his company but also supervises production and design.

Any member of the firm who wishes to talk to him can usually do so without having to go through any other channels. The boss is directly accessible.

The furniture in his office is not spectacular. He sits at the same kind of desk as any secretary in the firm and the conference table together with half-adozen leather chairs is right next to a workshop! The workshop where the design and development team operates. Hans Stollhaus

(DIE WELT, 3 December 1970)

We shall have TV wherever we go!

bathroom and watch something more to her taste. Two TV sets make for a happy

Problems arise, however, when people from this country go abroad on holiday and hope to receive their favourite programmes on the portable. Unfortunately wavelengths differ from country to country and it is often only possible to receive

local programmes.

Now Philips have taken the first step on the way to universal TV reception. The portable model Philetta Luxus has a special programme selector for reception of the second Italian television channel. This set is so tiny that it can be packed conveniently in the boot of an ordinary

family saloon car or on the back seat. The picture on the miniature screen is as sharp as could be hoped for and the

watts is only one third as much as is required for car headlights. The set can be converted from mains to

battery operation and with push-button programme selection and noiseless Mesatransistors it is one of the most up-to-date pieces of electronic equipment on the

power consumption of the set, a mere 18

means that the set can be used in any confined space without resorting to a roof aerial.

Germans will find it a great joy to follow television programmes from other countries while they are on holiday. All good television programmes after all lay the emphasis on creating the greatest effect on the pictorial side and so it is not all that important if the viewer cannot understand the language of the broadcast.

What better way to spend your holidays than making a critical comparison between the quality of programmes in other countries and those in the Federal

(Hannoversche Presse, 21 November 1970)

As expected the Bundesbank has lowered Bank Rate, a small step along the way to normalising the excessively high interest rates. And the Bundesbank made no bones about it that given priority their decision was prompted by the situation with regard to foreign trade

more than any other factor. Decreased bank rates in other countries, particularly the United States, forced the Frankfurt-based bank of issue to lower this country's Bank Rate or watch helpless as another flood of speculative

money came into this country attracted by the high interest pay-off.

But the Central Bank Committee has not altered the level of required minimum

So the Bundesbank is thereby keeping institutes to a tight rein. They are giving an unmistakable signal that they

intend to continue pursuing a hard line. The sluice-gates for our domestic industrial economy are being kept tightly shut, according to the Federal Republic Industrial and Commercial Congress.

This is all the more remarkable since there have been signs from several quarters in the past few weeks that the economy is grinding to a halt and starting the downhill journey!

The economic situation is still showing an upward trend. Costs and prices are still rising. In fact it seems that the landslide of cost increases that is only now beginning to make its effect felt on the economy will gather momentum, in the weeks and months to come.

Stabilisation of the Mark must be

The writing on the wall announcing a forthcoming economic recession with increasing prices (stagflation) in the face of excessive wage demands is no longer just an illusion and this is a point that must be made forcefully and without mincing

To let go now of the reins that the economic powers-that-be in this country have been keeping tight for so long would result in an escape from the downward IL DUE IT WOULD also mean the end of the policy of keeping the value of the Mark at a stable level. Stabilisation is at present the main crit-

This is something that is quite unlikely to happen judging by statements made by the Bundesbank. The Bank is not one of those voices on the economic battlefield that calls for the

economy to be given a shot in the arm if this going to mean that we fall foul of the addiction - inflation. Their yardstick and that of all rightminded economists is stabilisation of the currency. This they all feel is the most satisfactory way of pursuing an economic

policy aimed at growth. As far as social welfare is concerned a

Not only has the explosive tendency for increased costs this year pushed prices sky-high, but it has also cut profit margins. As a result of this firms have less money for investments which could help towards a return to stability without

(Kleier Nachrichten, 3 December 1970)

will the end of 1972" he intends to Of course it is not possible for a country such as ours to survive with a stable currency in a world where many other countries with which we have close economic ties are not so stability-minded and the number of people employed is being increased.

devalue theirs.

It is very difficult to imagine how the stability can be restored and what form it stability can be restored.

It will certainly be a gradual process. At this very moment despite all efforts to cool the economy down a landslide of the door without having to let them in.

of industry will be essential. This cooperation will be the more fruitful, the more all concerned realise

Copperation is not something that watching the Federal League Reinz Mixdorf rejects out of hand. It is as reports can pick up the lightweight and take it to the bedroom or tends of cooperative efforts that he portable and take it to the bedroom or

Cooperation is something to which

Helnz Nixdorf relies on his own know-

ithout having to let them in.

Nixdorf is endowed with the dourness

people who come from Westphalia. In

stelligence and a monumental, but care-

le finds it hard to credit that one of

he hig-boys would made a bid for his

Heinz Nixdorf has carefully aimed his

product at a gap on the market that seeded to be filled and he has hit the

That we should ever belong to another

the opposite case is far more

as case this is connected with keen

ly controlled impulse for action.

ilile computers".

larget dead centre.

TECHNOLOGY

Royalties from Wankel licences continue to increase

shape containing a smaller triangular

Provided the insulating material needed

is correctly arranged three combustion

chambers are formed that change in size

It is not, of course, as straightforward

Until not very long ago the Neckarsulm

presents any trouble in respect of ex-

haust. Development work has cost Wan-

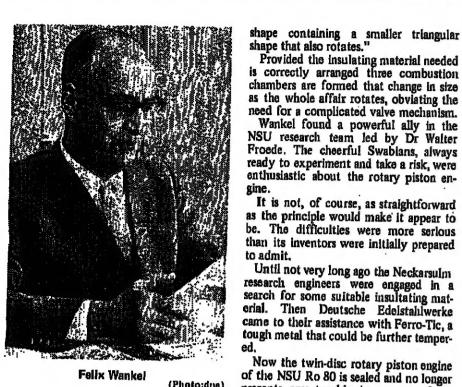
Yet although the number of Wankel

kel and NSU, mainly NSU, of course,

licencees is steadily on the increase the

fifty million Marks.

shape that also rotates."



Nothing is new under the sun, the saying goes, and there is some truth in it. Even technological developments have a past history. In drawing a distinction between the piston engine and the rotary engine it must be admitted that even the Wankel engine has its predeces-

It too is merely a further development of an old idea. Ramelli designed a rotary-pistoned water pump in 1588 and two hundred years later James Watt also planned to construct a rotary engine but proved unable to seal off the combustion

The four-stroke engine has been the shape of things to come ever since Christian Huygens invented the gunpowder engine in 1673, but it has its limitations, both mechanical and phy-

New engines had to be developed: steam turbines for shipping and com-bustion turbines for sviation. Will turbines prove the answer for motor vehicles? Trials are in progress but it seems as though the idea will not work.

The snag is that turbines start being an economic proposition at rev counts at which a motor car would part company with terra firms and start to fly. That, of

Then Felix Wankel had his brainwave. "The superimposition of two turning movements that together make a trochold," he discovered, "is the design of an engine consisting of a rotating arena

Turncoat taxis

past on roads in this country. As of next spring the new colour will be light ivory, the reason given being that it is

Taxi drivers spend an average of ten hours a day on the road and in view of the intolerable heat in the cabs of black vehicles during the summer their wish for a change is understandable enough.

As is always the case there is another side to the coin. Some drivers are pleased at the prospect of cooler work in summer. Others are worried that they will no longer be called on at funeral services.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 29 November 1970)

Even at Daimler-Benz scepticism about the rotary piston engine is still so considerable that the Mercedes 111 prototype is more likely to end in a museum than on the production line.

At Fiat, Renault, BMW and Ford no one cares two hoots about the rotary piston engine. It is felt to have not the slightest prospect of success. This annoys Dr Wankel no end even though he has every reason to be satisfied. His company earns forty per cent of the proceeds of every licence transaction.
It all began in October 1958, Curtiss-

Wright of America bought the first licence. Now, twelve years later, nineteen firms are engaged in development work on the Wankel engine. It would have been 21 but VVB of the GDR and Perkins of England have withdrawn from the race.

Even so, last year's licence profits amounted to 4,399,993.72 Marks, forty per cent of which — exactly 1,759,997,49 Marks — was booked by Wankel's own

Apart from General Motors licencees have paid roughly eighty million Marks all told for the privilege of working on the rotary engine. Licence fees per engine manufactured have so far amounted to approximately a further thirty million, a sum that increases with every Wankel engine made.

Wankel and NSU are not the only people who are earning money from the either. There are also the former NSU shareholders who were issued with preferential stock when NSU merged with

At the final annual meeting of NSU shareholders on 24 June 1970 the dividend was not increased. In return 1,740,000 of these special shares were issued to shareholders in the old com-

world is still not at the door of either "We no longer need to knock doors Wankel in Lindau or NSU of Neckarsulm. And despite the 180 million Marks open; they open automatically for us," invested in the Wankel engine by General Audi-NSU director Dr Gunter Henn, 45, Motors the rotary engine is only in series enthuses. Congratulations, one can but production for motor vehicles in Neckar-say, but don't count your chickens before

Wankel licencees

Curtiss-Wright, USA Fichtel & Sachs, Federal Republic Janmar Diesel, Japan Toyo Kogyo, Japan Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz. Daimler-Benz, Federal Republic The granting of a series production MAN Federal Republic permit to the Messerschmitt-Bölkow-MAN, Federal Republic Krupp's, Federal Republic Alfa Romeo, Italy Rolls Royce, Britain Porsche, Federal Republic Outboard Marine, USA Comotor, Luxembourg

Graupner, Federal Republic

Savkel, Israel

Suzuki, Japan

Nissan Motor, Japan

General Motors, USA

for a reasonably-priced motor boat. In Domler too experimented with helithen he is not a car-owner.

Even so, Felix Wankel has proved that helicopter with rotor-tip propulsion. he is a far-sighted man when it comes had of the rotor blades by means of a genius has made him a millionaire. Alors had been compressor. side Daimler, Benz and Rasmussen has the recoil energy turns the rotors much occupies a place of honour in German in the same way as a lawn sprinkler is automobile history's hall of fame.

Start W. Patricability

(WELT am SONNTAG, 29 November 1971 & assembly-line.

y to 500 knots and practical tests were

In the meantime far less complicated solutions to the problem of making kilcopters capable of higher speeds hove

for safety reasons the Bo 105 as the why helicopter weighing two tons is binengined. The range of uses to which a cm be put includes both a six-seat importer and a rescue craft capable of atominodating two stretchers in its today fuselage.

wew of the size of the American the the purchase of US licence rights being Vertol is more than a mere hand of prestige. Japanese and Italian handacturers have also shown interest in placeting licence rights.

Peter Raube

BO 105 helicopter is given the production go-ahead

John Bo 105 helicopter represents one of the major successes notched up by the meraft industry in this country since the

AVIATION

One reason why this is the case is that will be the first helicopter to be built in long run since aircraft production ammenced in the Federal Republic in

Helicopters were built in this country More and during the war and the toke-Achgelis Fa 61, which was first weiled in Berlin's Deutschlandhalle,

Helicopters are far more expensive to Each success brings with it an addition belop than comparable rigid-wing airburden. What matters is what Generalt. This is why no previous post-war Motors make of the rotary engine. It begas ever went into series production. also important that the Comotor Wanted The first helicopter to be built after engine project, jointly sponsored by North country regained sovereignty over its and Citroën, runs off the assembly line impace in 1955 was the Kolibri, which 1972 as planned.

As yet the Wankel engine is to be found burning bird. In almost every sector more than it is Designed by Borgward in Bremen, it the car industry. Even Wankel himself is sated flight trials in 1959, not long designed not a car engine but the motor lifere Borgward shut down.

opters. The miniature Do 32 was the

Kurt W. Reinschild Wieft the drawing-board but never made

A new rotor design, essential for the

defects requiring servicing and its flight Mariour is little different from that of a utimal aircraft.

DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 29 November 1970)



(Photo: Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Biohm, Freigabe Reg. v. Oberbayern Nr. GS 82/1290)

Aerospace programme shifts interest to civilian projects

This country's aircraft industry is a and 2,650 million Marks on civil, military J. dwarf in comparison with its counterpart in the United States but in terms of hard cash it is far from mini. It ediculates in terms of thousands of millions of Marks and the government readily lends a hand to keep the 50,000 people who work in the industry employed.

The only unrealistic factor is the relationship between the number of aircraft designed and developed and the number that actually go into production.

The government support programme for the next five years is aimed to bring about a fair number of changes but more particularly intended to alter the ratio of military to civilian projects.

At present the ratio is 80:20 in favour of military projects. By 1975 it is hoped that the industry will strike an even balance, working fifty per cent on military projects and fifty per cent on civilian

developments. At the moment all major aerospace projects are either commissioned and financed by the Defence or Science Ministry or supported by grants made by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Government policy decisions are thus of crucial importance for the industry.

One urgent task is the coordination of military and civilian projects so as to guarantee optimum utilisation of the technological knowledge gained. The best current example is the work on vertical take-off aircraft being carried out by three domestic manufacturers.

The two major projects in hand are the multi-role combat aircraft (MRCA, the new European jet fighter) and the A 300 B European airbus. Work on both will continue until the mid- or late seventies, development work on the airbus until 1974 and R & D of the MRCA until 1977

Work on the airbus that is being carried out in this country involves contracts worth roughly 700 million Marks. An estimated 2,000 million are to be invested in the MRCA. All major Federal Republic manufacturers are involved.

Over the next five years the government is planning to spend between 2,250

This year domestic work on military projects amounted to 550 million Marks, including manufacture of the Transall transport plane, the Starfighter jet and the CH 53 helicopter.

and nerospace work.

In the years to come the proportion spont on these projects will decline sharply. Work in the civilian sector has been predominated by the airbus and the VFW 614, Germany's first commercial jet. A forty-seater, the 614 is to roll off the assembly line in 1973.

All space projects represent a share in international programmes. They include the third stage of the Eldo launcher rocket, the Franco-Federal Republic experimental telecommunications satellite Symphonie and the solar probe Helios, on which this country is cooperating with the United States.

Development costs borne by this country are estimated at around 250 million Ute Lieske

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 December 1970)

Cars still tops at century's end

In the year 2000 the motor car will still be the major means of transport, the tram will be a thing of the past, electric town cars will still be wishful thinking and finding somewhere to park will be the main traffic problem.

These are the conclusions reached in a scientific study on Traffic Developments in Federal Republic Cities carried out at Munich University of Technology by Professor Karlheinz Schächterle, head of the department of transport and town

The trend away from public transport and to the private car can no longer be stopped, at best retarded by a first-rate network of underground and suburban

According to Professor Schächterle trams are definitely on the way out even though public, transport still caters for well over fifty per cent of rush-hour traffic. As the number of passengers conveyed declines public transport will necessarly come to lose the importance it once had. The trend to a car of one's own

A city, the report maintains, grows as fast as means of transport allow it to. Despite traffic congestion Professor Schächterle still feels that the private car is in effect the swiftest means of trans-

Private cars allow the outer suburbs from which commuters stream into the city to work to be sited further and further out. The motor car will continue for the remainder of this century to determine the character of urban plan-

When city centres are no longer in habited but merely workplaces the still further. The average distance covered per car per year is oir the decline but congestion is still on the increase.

In a number of years one household in five will own two cars. The trend Schächterle says, is towards more powerful and more comfortable cars. An electric town car that is both easy to manoeuvre and space-saving will thus be doomed to failure for at least the next ten or fifteen years.

Pedestrian precincts may be a good way f inducing suburb-dwellers to shop in the city centre but they are not going to come unless there are adequate parking acilities nearby.

Easily accessible underground or multistorey car parks reduce the number of cars cruising around in a desperate search somewhere to park. City-centre parking facilities ought, however, to be re-served principally for motorists parking for short periods only.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 28 November 1970)

Public transport refutes ADAC claims

The car-orientated city the ADAC is by being provided with traffic lanes of mere wishful thinking, a declaration published in Cologne by the Public Transport Association states.

Replying to a claim by ADAC, the country's largest motoring organisation, that the motor car will remain the main means of transport in the year 2000 the association emphasises that urban traffic problems can only be solved by considerably increasing the efficiency and attractiveness of public transport.

A first-rate network of underground and suburban electric railways and a closely interlocking bus system are, i stated, essential in order to induce as many motorists as possible to travel by public transport.

Buses must also be kept on the move

. The problem of finding somewhere to park in the city centre cannot, it continued, be solved by providing space for even more cars. This puts both road-users and their safety, not to mention the flow of life in the city, at a disadvantage.

The association also refutes, the ADAC's claim that fewer people used public transport last year. In 1969, the report states, 3.1 per cent more passengers were conveyed by public transport undertakings than the year before.

In the first nine months of 1970 an increase in the number of passengers carried of 4.7 per cent over the corresponding period of 1969 has been registered. (Hannoversche Presse, 3 December 1970)

course, will never do.

Deack taxis will soon be a thing of the

The real reason is probably different.

What is more, the eight cylinder engine

Daimler-Benz take their time and it has taken some time for the company to decide to introduce a standard ght-cylinder engine in addition to the V 8 of the showpiece Mercedes 600. For roughly a year now the 280 saloon and convertible have been available with a

Daimler-Benz should put more

effort into the VS

V 8 engine. An inconspicuous 3.5 on the boot bears witness to 3.5 litres of piston displacement and 200 horse power. The satisfaction of having such a

powerful engine under the bonnet is an expensive business, though, at least as far as the purchase price is concerned. Thirty thousand Marks is the minimum. Mercedes prefer to be exclusive.

The new engine is a sight for sore eyes, though. The smaller version of the V 8 is without any doubt the best motor engine manufactured in this country at the

to its substantial cubic capacity and fuel injection it is so flexible in its response and so willing to run at a high rev count that driving it gives more pleasure as each day passes.

Without so much as a shudder the needle of the rev counter soars up to more than 6,000 rpm without the engine showing the slightest sign of strain or even hard work. The total lack of vibration is itself a pleasure. No matter how hard the driver is on the

gears the engine is not taken out of its stride, continuing to puri gently. It is such a civilised engine that every other Mercedes engine is barbaric in com-

is, in comparison with Mercedes standards, astonishingly thrifty. Regardless whether the test vehicle was driven flat out on the autobahn at around 125 mph or in city or cross-country traffic it refused to pass the twenty-litre mark (20 I per 100 km or 14.1 miles per Imperial

Over a total distance of 2,500 miles average fuel consumption was 16.95 litres of super, or not quite seventeen miles per

ed. It is no secret that Daimler-Benz engines and gearboxes are no longer fully up to date. The six-cylinder series engines

have apparently reached their peak. At times they tend to overheat and use a rather large quantity of oil, a drawback that can only be offset by resorting to expensive special piston rings. The 2.2-litre four-cylinder engine is acknowledged not

to run too smoothly either. This does not accord with Mercedes image - an image that the Mercedes amply justifies in other respects.

As far as the smaller Mercedes are concerned chassis development has reached a point at which no further progress is possible. The bodywork too has been perfected as regards safety considerations.

The arrival of the first small V 8 free blue of the helicopter, was developed by Bölkow too. The Derschmidt rotor, as drawn attention to Mercedes engine blow was still an independent operating the bolkow was still an independent operating.

The indications are that work is under the indication in both way at Daimler-Benz's Unterthirkhelm and mechanical terms, the Stuttgart, works to remedy this state of bushmild rotor has blade sections that Stuttgart, works to remedy this state affairs. It may not be next year but by year after next before the new 280 maked its appearance but when it does a new length of the usual asymmetry of airflow. In theory Derschmidt-rotored heliciples ought to be capable of speeds of the state were

In the entire Mercedes range is to we commenced with the Bo 46 experimental reshuffled serious consideration should be discopter but subsequently abandoned as In the entire Mercedes range is to k given to making more use of the small V

The top flight of European limousing could well be fitted with eight-cylinder engines and by international standards

The test vehicle was, of course, freshly tuned by the works but even if the odd mile or so is docked from this figure the fuel consumption is not dissimular from that of many six-cylinder Mercedes engines in practice.

Daimler-Benz are bound to bear in mind themselves an example by which forthcoming Mercedes engines will be measured. It is no secret that Daimler-Benz are bound and an eight-cylinder ment and management an eight-cylinder ment and m

minimum of 30,000 Marks. It seems fairly certain that variations of the V 8 theme, engines of 4.5 litres and more, are undergoing trials at Daimler Benz. Were carburettor and injection models to be marketed at one and the same time, as has always been usual st Daimier-Benz, the numbers produced ought to keep the additional expense of

V 8 engine down to a tolerable level. There is absolutely no reason why the V 8 engine should remain the privilege of the de luxe category in Europe today and who is in a better position than Daimlet Benz to introduce the V 8 in the de luxe family saloon category?

Peter Klinkenberg

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 November 1970)

NARCOTICS

Twilight world of dope addicts discussed in West Berlin

The problem of drugs looms like an Liceberg in our society. The tip that is visible leads the general public to abhorrence and emotional rejection rather than rational consideration and decisive action.

An estimated 99 per cent of problems that arise from the misuse of narcotics are not considered rationally nor is their capacity to change our civilisation adequately comprehended. At a meeting of the Evangelical Academy in the Wannsee district of Berlin it was made obvious that most data on the subject are still not known and those that are have still not been spread among the general public.

Three doctors and an author demon-strated what they had learned about those medicaments and their derivatives that affect the central nervous system and interrupt the working of the brain and thereby the human conscious temporarily.

They said that it is essential to make a clear division between the Indian hemp drugs, hashish and cannabis on the one hand, and the opiates and hallucinogens.

The two groups are linked by a kind of staircase and the possibilities of a drugtaker who starts on hashish first of all becoming dependent and then turning to more dangerous drugs such as the opiates is only slowly becoming clear and is still clouded by many doubts.

Dr Hünnekens from Hamm estimated that the number of hashish smokers who turn to more dangerous drugs is around thirty per cent, but strossed that cannabis on its own does not lead to addiction.

Dr Hünnekens and Dr Stüving from Schleswig discussed the concepts they had developped in recent years and the attempts to rehabilitate modern day drug addicts who are a far cry from the old days of grandfather's addiction which was to barbiturates and other drugs prescribed by the medical profession.

It is above all the young, even very young, people who become dependent on opiates, and get into the vicious circle of

All previous methods of drug education and treatment have failed, the quota of those that have been cured but revert to their old ways is high and incessant reports of deaths shock the public and dull their reaction mechanisms.

The two doctors in Schleswig and Hamm are now testing new methods of helping people over their addiction. Stilving's clinic has 45 beds. His programme for curing the 20 to 25-year-olds lasts six months. Four groups of addicts work jointly so that individual patients are largely accepted as they are, with or without beards and long hair.

The patients are given their course of treatment between eight in the morning and five in the afternoon every day. They are told all the details of their addiction and why they have fallen prey to it. In time they develop insight into their

They are given a course of work therapy with sport, games, work and discussions and in this way Dr Stilving keeps his patients in trim.

Even many of the young people who experiment with "soft" drugs have been After their dismissal they are enreporting suspicions that hash has been couraged to keep up contacts with the contamined with addictive drugs. They department. The experiment is still in its claim that non-addictive soft drugs have infancy but when asked about the success of his treatment Dr Stäving tends to be would not have happened if these were

essimistic.

Dr Hünnekens is more optimistic. His

However, according to Dr Kleiner and suitcases packed with drugs. They place

experiment in Hamm takes place in a clinic with only seven beds. His patients are all voluntary, whereas Dr Stilving is not averse to taking patients that have been advised by courts or other authorities to have treatment

The method used by Dr Hünnekens is to whip the patients into action only after a certain time. At the beginning of the course he allows them to stew in their

Here too he tries to give his patients insight into their sickness and the problems of their life. Yoga and a sauna bath are offered as substitutes for the experiences of drug-taking. In Hamm he has found a group of townspeople who have shown an interest in helping him with his treatments. He has set up a centre for patients who are not allowed to go back

Schoolchildren and teachers have got together to help other schoolchildren and to educate parents.

The Hünnekens' plan has been going for six months. Doctors are not concerning themselves with reefer smokers since they would need a whole block of houses to accommodate them. According to Dr Hünnekens the positive aspects of hashish should not be swept aside but harmless substitutes should be found for them.

Dr Barth from the Bonhöffer Clinic in Berlin repeats her warning that has often been published. Around 200 addicts of the opiates and sufferers from more than one drug addiction have passed through her hands. Positive results have been almost nil. All three doctors complain that drug addicts have to be treated in mental hospitals along with alcoholics and psychotics. There are still few special departments for their tricky sickness and very few trained nurses and doctors to treat sufferers.

Calls to the government and general

Darticipants at a narcotics symposium

by the Federal Republic Society for

Psychology of the Young, have called on

the Bonn Health Ministry to investigate

allegations that recently dope pushers have been mixing opium in with hashish.

About fifty leading scientists, doctors, psychologists, educationists, lawyers, wel-

are officers and Church officials from all

over the Federal Republic took part in

the conference. They exchanged ex-periences and the results of research, but

on the question of whether Indian hemp

insidious narcotics opinions were divided.

According to Dr Kleiner of the Wiesen-grund Psychiatric Clinic in Berlin, his

investigations into samples of "hash" had

Recent reports have stated that drug

pushers have been deliberately polluting

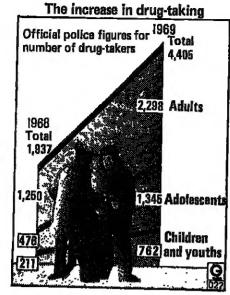
resfers with opium in order to make their

clients dependent on the drug.

in no case revealed any opium content.

nated with more

in Berlin on 19 November, organised



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

public for aid echo down the corridors of bureaucracy but remain unheeded.

Author Reimar Lenz sees "the medicines awareness" as he calls narcotics from a completely different perspective. He complains about the hysterical reaction of the public to drug taking and considers that those who take narcotics in reasonable doses are gaining experience and not just messing about.

This brings about a dangerous anti-drug reaction among members of the public with the warning voices fleeing in the face of reality, the reality being a rapidly rising consumption of narcotics.

He claims that this hysteria drives young people to take overdoses and fall prey to addiction. At the moment it is quite incomprehensible that a family should sit down at Christmas and smoke hash. But if the mother of the family breaks out in tears at the very mention of drugs a lost cause is being fought.

"Normal life" has been since 1914 just a neurosis that has been forced upon us, We will lose young people if we work with them. Experts are treating the subject from a purely behaviouristic point of view and do not understand the problem with all its cultural ramifica-

Reports of disasters involving people who have taken drugs did no more to help the uninformed grasp the situation

watered down with other substances.

Similar conclusions have been reached

carrying out a series of investigations for

but none of the samples was found to

In Berlin, however, four cases of pollut-

According to doctors and pharmacol-

ogists there is some doubt whether the

raw oplum that is often smoked in this

country, as opposed to specially prepared

smoking opium which is rare in the Pederal Republic, has any noticeable

A police spokesman said at the con-ference that by far the greater number

of narcotics that are sold on the West

Berlín black market are smuggled in

Two-hundred analyses of samples of

the central criminal office.

contain addictive drugs.

ed hashish were found.

effect.

through the East.

hashish were carried out by th

Allegations of opium mixed with

hash investigated by experts

than a report of traffic accidents was help someone to understand all that we

sensitive and suffers more. The mescalin would add so greatly to range of experience and knowledge to he could feed on this for a lifetime.

he could feed on this for a lifetime.

Parochialism of awareness has had destroyed and it is not just by class the Clympic movement in this countrast that LSD was discovered as the same the St. One of the first and foremost of its was inaugurated on 13 December was inaugurated on 13 December to the Clympic movement in the Clympic movement i some time in other cultures.

The danger for young people which we see of contemporary history, a cultural as apparent for Lenz as it was for the ment and a tribute to the men who doctors present must be fought by mean and its consider that the contemporary history, a cultural doctors present must be fought by mean and its consider that the contemporary history, a cultural doctors present must be fought by mean and a tribute to the men who of enlightenment, tolerance and its collection for the forty gymnasts and athletes who at that December evening in the Vier (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zelleg in the Collection of the Athlete Clympics the follow-

TV time

According to a survey conducted because the most important one during the Allonsbach market research institute period between 1895 and 1905, was over the last 17 years people have been and physician Dr Willibald going to bed one hour later than the all August Gebhardt (1862-1921), the usually did because they sat up watching a behind the December 1895 meeting.

these in a left-luggage locker and wat swing dimension, one that many of his through the customs into West Berlin Low-countrymen long failed to grasp. through the customs into West Berlin is social and sell the dope to middle message and Sports League and well-who smuggle it into West Berlin in small repared German teams being sent to the quantities on the S-Bahn (metropolita small processes and sports League and well-small small processes and sports League and well-small small processes and sports League and well-small small sma

other scientists, these young know-alls According to police this method of ports associations in Kaiser Wilhelm's were obviously not aware of the difexploiting the free inter-zone traffic is femany. ference between the effect of undiluted Berlin is so cleverly worked out and confusing that the police are virtually powerless to do anything about it.

Another factor that was revealed at the conference was that the use of heroin was say's most proficient athletes. hashish, something that is rarely to be found on the black market, and the far more common form of cannabis which is

by all criminal investigation departments in the Rederal Republic, which have been

In Frankfurt seventy drug-takers out of 300 interviewed admitted that they had taken heroin, which is regarded as the completely neglected by historians, taken heroin, which is regarded as the completely neglected by historians, the completely neglected by historians, the complete of t most dangerous of all drugs, according to most dangerous of all drugs, according to most dangerous of the Frankfurt University Marnke of the Frankfurt University Nerve Clinic.

Other cities did not have such high aysical education than as nare-military. He was succeeded by percentages to report, but experts reckon bining and that the circulation and consumption of im in the heroin in the twilight world of drugtakers is increasing.

In the face of these disturbing facts Di Warnke called for a nation-wide study of the production and use of heroin and similar addictive drugs.

Participants at the conference maintained that the misuse of medicines was increasing everywhere, including the Fast Bloc countries. In the German Democratic Republic there was already a widespread interest in books and paniphlets dealing with drugs and drug taking: Karl-Friedrich Theill

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 November 1970)

The human being who is caught up: 75 years of the sensitive and suffers more perionces a man would gain from for ollars under the effects of a small dosed Olympic spirit

un to the Athens Olympics the follow-April made a daring decision.

In those days sport was felt to be an Reich Chancellor Prince Chlodwig of Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst, who had his

in those days sport was felt to be an agish madness. Realisation that oo other leisure time activity quit ditical enmity must be cast uside in takes up people's time in this consider to bring the countries of Europe try as does watching television.

On average people in the Federalian as in London and Paris.

Republic sleep for 3,000 hours in a year litera de Coubertin (1861-1937) wantwork for 2,000 hours and watch the to boost French morale and paravision for 1,000 hours.

28.2 per cent of the people asked in the Couper of Ancient Greece survey conducted by this country's night as rise both to patriotic feeling and to school association said that they did ideal transcending national frontiers. nothing but watch television in the Coubertin lit the Olympic flame. Othleisure hours. son appointed first chairman of the National Olympic Committee and so gave means uninterested in the Olympic idea, as the proficiency and ambitions of relayed it on. One of these others, but because of tradition unable to show more than good will. 1912 bronze medal-winning team in his own discipline, ought, as probably the best exponent of the modern pentathlon SONNTAGEBLATT, 29 November 1974 singles function of physical training, si vision of the finished product despite Gebhardt, who was already aware of of his day, to have won a medal outright but his father had not allowed him to do so, "A Prince of Hohenzollern does not

run," the family ruled. small beginnings. He opened up a new In 1900 Dr Gebhardt took a team of 74 to Paris and four years later a further 23 gymnasts and athletes to St Louis. Both Games were detrimental to the movement, though, and the Berlin doctor came to be an inoxorable critic of Coubertin. It was at Gebhardt's insistence that the

arrangements for the 1908 London and 1912 Stockholm Olympics were im-Too far ahead of his time to be

unfairness for years.

quarters of a century.

It is to the credit of the Carl Diem

The German Gymnastics Association.

for nearly fifty years the largest sports

association in the world, did not give up

its opposition to the Olympic idea until it was forced to do so by Hitler in 1934.

Forty years after the first modern

Olympics German gymnasts were entered

for the Berlin Olympics with the non-

dissent of their governing body for the

first time. This was the first real success

the association could claim in its entire

Dr Gebhardt, who was for a time

associated with Carl Peters, the African

explorer, enjoyed the indirect support of

The house of Hohenzollern was by no

Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia proved,

Prince Friedrich Karl, a member of the

the body the seal of respectability.

understood by his colleagues, Dr Geb-hardt resigned from the NOC in 1906 and from the IOC in 1909, but not before the foundations had been laid for the first IOC session in Germany and the 1916 Olympics in Berlin.

Count Egbert Hoyer von der Asseburg, a general raised to the nobility by the reigning Kaiser, completed the process of y organising the NOC

sport in imperial Germany. Count Adalbert von Sierstorpff, who died in Eltville in 1922, popularised the idea of winter Institute of Cologne that the major documents of early Olympic history in this country have finally been made available to the general public after three Olympics and was the first to advocate making the NOC a permanent body.

Asseburg called for an all-German sporting forum in 1906 and was largely sponsible for a start being made. Podbielski raised the funds for the building of the Olympics Stadium in Grunewald forest, Berlin, which was inaugurated on 8 June 1913.

"So far we have demanded a stadium; now it is making demands on us," commented 31-year-old Carl Diem at the time and the comment was widely

Carl Diem was a major advocate of the Olympic movement in Germany. Toether with Theodor Lewald, who first came into contact with sport at the age of forty in 1900 when he raised funds for the German Olympic team as deputy to Dr Max Richter, German commissioner at the Paris world fair, Diem carried out a programme of domestic reform and set about establishing international contacts.

The First World War interrupted his

work but did not put a stop to it. Between 1919 and 1926 sport was consolidated at home and Germany, cut off from international contacts, took some time to respond to the call of the Olympics.

It was not until full international sporting contacts were resumed in 1926 that unprejudiced enthusiasm gave sport



coming second only to the United States at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics.

On 22 May 1930 Berlin again applied to host the Olympics, 21 years after the first application, which had come to naught on account of the First World War. In 1931 Berlin was given the go-ahead by an IOC vote of 43 in favour to sixteen against.

Political and above all economic difficulties were to make matters slightly more difficult than had been anticipated, however. Hitler's take-over even made it appear doubtful whether Lewald and Diem's Berlin Olympics would ever be

In the end propaganda considerations won the day, though. The Nazis had no

movement in Germany: from the left Dr Gebhardt, Carl Diem, Ritter von Hait and Willi Daume

(Photos: dps 2, Ulistein, Nordbild)

Plans drawn up during the Weimar Republic were given a nationalist veneer and in 1933 the IOC decided to hold the winter Olympics in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Karl Ritter von Halt (1891-1964), who was responsible for Garmisch, set standards that were hard to improve on.

As for the summer Olympics in Berlin, they too were a great success. German athletes won 33 gold medals, more even than the United States.

The part played by the Nazis in the Olympic movement in this country was complex but transparent enough. In the postwar years it was overestimated overshadowed by Nazi crimes.

From the sporting point of view (which is not to say that sport can ever be entirely free from political aspects) it would be unquestionably wrong to claim that during the Third Reich Germany was a sporting giant.

The high esteem in which the organisation of the Berlin and Garmisch Olympics, not to mention German athletes and their Olympic performances, was held decided the IOC in summer 1939 to hold the 1940 winter Olympics in Garmisch again. Ritter von Halt and Carl Diem set up an organisation committee but three months later war broke out and their plans went by the board.

After the Second World War divided Germany, having learnt by experience, returned to the Olympic scene sooner. The Duke of Mecklenburg and Ritter von Halt made possible German participation in the 1952 Oslo and Helsinki Olympics.

The NOC, re-established on 24 September 1949, was recognised by the IOC in 1951. An attempt was made, first under Ritter von Halt, NOC chairman from 1951 to 1961, then, and more sucessfully, by Willi Daume, to unify German

sport at the Olympic level.

Daume's efforts, supported by IOC chairmen Sigfrid Edström and Avery.
Brundage, led to the 1956, 1960 and 1964 all-German Olympic teams. The division of the team by IOC ruling in Madrid in 1965 was the result of political developments and rivalry between international sports officials. Willi Daume's answer, six months later,

was Munich's application to host the 1972 Olympics, an answer that breathed the spirit that has moved the Olympic time for the internationalism of sport any organisation in this country for the past Karl Adolf Scherer

id preferred to	as para-military attoos to competi- Gebhardt and his	he was succeeded by Victor von Fou- bielski, the Prussian Minister of Educa- tion, who became the father-figure of			Olympic ideas but decided nonetheless to let Lewald and Diem go ahead.			
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